"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably showers today and tomorrow; moderate southeast to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,625. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

W. W. ASTOR GIVES UP STRUGGLE FOR TITLE

Transferred His Ambitions to Son and Now They Are Reported to be Estranged.

GIBED BY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

Proposed Sale of Observer and Pall Mall Gazette Result of Family Quarrel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—Behind the announcement cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning of William Waldorf Astor's intention to sell The Observer and The Pall Mall Gazette lies an extraordinary story of a family quarrel, which may affect the eventual disposition of his immense fortune—in other words, may bring about the disinheritance of Waldorf, the eldest son, by his father, William Waldorf Astor.

The trouble originated in a chance remark by Mrs. Waldorf Astor, who was Mrs. Nanny Langhorne Shaw before her second marriage in 1906. Young Mrs. Astor is celebrated for her wit, which often carries a barbed shaft. One of these shafts is rankling in the breast of her father-in-law.

Exactly what it was that Mrs. Astor said THE TIMES correspondent is unable to ascertain, but on excellent authority it is stated that it referred to her father-in-law's control of his "money bags." It so happened that William Waldorf overheard the stinging phrase, and the outcome is a complete breach between father and son, the latter taking his wife's side in the domestic quarrel that followed.

The proposed sale of The Observer and The Pall Mall was the first move in the open war which is now declared between father and son. The original purchase of these two papers was designed in one case to advance the son's political ambitions and in the other to realize the father's dream of founding a family which should rank among the titled nobility. Both objects have been sought in recent years.

Had Heart Set on Dukedom.

Ever since William Waldorf used The Pall Mall Magazine, which he bought for the purpose to give publicity to his belief that the first Astor millionaire was a direct descendant of a Spanish grandee who migrated to Holland, his greatest desire in life had been to see the name of Astor emblazoned in the Almanach de Gotha. The acquisition of a title became almost a monomania.

Some titles can be obtained cheaply. William Waldorf could buy half a dozen Continental titles with an expenditure of money that would hardly be missed from his annual income. It was, however, an English title on which he had set his mind.

In those days, as Cecil Chesterton said the other day, the traffic in "honors" was a regular business, and one had only to pay to the political party in power an amount graduated according to fixed scale in order to obtain a barony, a baronetcy, or a knighthood.

It might have seemed easy for Mr. Astor to realize his ambition, but he looked higher than a barony or even an earldom. He wanted a dukedom. He relinquished his American citizenship and became a British subject as the first step. Unfortunately, he had not the gift of making friends, and even had the habit of making enemies.

The incident in which he refused to admit Sir Berkeley Sheffield to his house is a matter of history. Sir Berkeley was a friend of King Edward, and the monarch, who was naturally in a position to know how Mr. Astor was "pulling wires" to obtain a title, said emphatically that he would be dashed before he would sign any honor list, no matter what Ministry presented it, on which the name of Mr. Astor appeared.

This completely ended William Waldorf's ambitions for a title during King Edward's reign. He was considerably out of pocket also owing to his contributions to the Unionist Party chest.

Ambitious Turned to Son.

There came a time when Mr. Astor concluded that his desire to see himself enrolled among the Dukes must be abandoned. His ambitions then centred on his son Waldorf. The latter's marriage to an American had been a severe blow to his father, who would have preferred an English woman of title as his daughter-in-law. But Waldorf elected to follow a political career, and as young politicians with money are welcome in either of the English parties, Waldorf was soon provided with a seat in Parliament.

In 1911, he was returned for Plymouth after a sedulous canvass of the constituency in which his father spent money like water. A seat in the House of Commons among the Unionist minority is, of course, only a stepping stone to a seat in the House of Lords, which young Waldorf was certain to obtain once the Tories returned to power, particularly if during the period of opposition the young member's services to the party and his personal prestige provided any justification for the bestowal of such an honor.

To further his son's chances in this direction William Waldorf bought

Continued on Page 3.

PRESIDENT'S ADVICE WINS.

Chicagoan to Increase His Force After Visit to the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The White House today gave out a letter received by the President from one of the delegation of the Chicago Association of Commerce which discussed the pending trust legislation with the President last week. The writer, whose name was withheld, said the conference with the President had made him hopeful of a betterment of business conditions—so hopeful, in fact, that he had given instructions to increase operations at his plants. The letter follows:

July 10, 1914.

My Dear Mr. President:

As a manufacturer I have watched with increasing anxiety reductions in our working force and dreaded the results I feared would follow passage of the anti-trust bills as they came from the House.

I cannot express to you my relief after and gratification over our meeting with you Wednesday. I am sincerely thankful to have been chosen as one of the members of the committee, and personally thank you for your kindly, considerate hearing. I have returned much more hopeful of an early return to better business conditions, and my first duty has been to give instructions to immediately increase operation at one of our plants from 75 to fully 100 per cent. capacity, and to prepare the other works for maximum operation just as quickly as improved conditions permit.

Monday next the men commence to benefit from these instructions, and you may be assured of heartiest cooperation in every way that will hasten the return of prosperity to all our people.

With renewed expressions of appreciation of your kind reception, and my regard, believe me, Faithfully yours,

The Honorable, the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

President Wilson is convinced that his talks with business men have gone far toward showing the country that he is the friend of honest business, and he has arranged for further conferences. He has invited S. R. Berton, head of a New York banking house, to call at the White House on Wednesday. He may discuss the nomination of Paul M. Warburg for the Reserve Board with Mr. Burton.

SUMMER DIET OF KAISER.

He Lives on Sea Fish, Strawberries and Cherries, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Kaiser's recipe for a sensible Summer diet is published by the Hamburg Fisch-Zeitung.

During a recent visit to Hamburg the Kaiser inspected the fish restaurant in connection with a gardening exhibition. To the Chief Burgomaster, Herr Schnackenburg, he said:

"I wish the people of Germany were not so opposed to the eating of sea fish. At this time of the year I live almost entirely on sea fish, strawberries, and cherries."

MADE HIS OWN LINER.

Elderly Cripple Sailed Alone Last Friday—Has Property Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—Nothing has been heard of a West Bay, Bridport, cripple named Holborrow since he began last Friday an attempt to cross the Atlantic in a small sailing boat, which he himself made.

Holborrow, an elderly man, is alone in the adventure. His provisions include forty gallons of water, half a hundredweight of biscuits, jam, &c.

His boat is a crude craft made from old pieces of wood. The only tools used in its construction were a hammer, a saw, and a chisel.

Holborow's desire to reach America is attributed to the fact that he has a good deal of property there.

WILLIAMS GOES TO EPIRUS.

Invited There by Albanian Leader—Another Rebel Victory.

VIENNA, July 13.—A dispatch from Athens to the Neue Freie Presse says that George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, until recently American Minister to Greece and Montenegro, started for Epirus, Albania, today.

His journey was undertaken on the invitation of M. Zografos, the President of the provisional Government of Northern Epirus, established by the Mussulman insurgents, who object to the rulership of Prince William of Wied.

DURAZZO, July 13.—The important Albanian town of Berat, thirty miles northeast of the port of Avlona, was captured today by the Albanian Mussulman insurgents who recently took Koritsa.

E. H. FURMAN ASKS DIVORCE.

Says His Wife Deserted Him Three Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 13.—Mrs. Ruth Talbot Furman, daughter of George M. Talbot of Brookline, a wealthy clothier, is being sued for divorce by her husband, Erwin H. Furman, who charges desertion and asks the custody of their child.

Mrs. Furman is said to have left her husband in 1911 and to be living with her parents. She is now with them on Cape Cod.

Furman lives in Brookline in the Winter, but is now at his Summer place at Hingham. He also is reputed wealthy, being a son of G. M. Furman of New York.

The couple were married in Brookline Feb. 26, 1908, before a notable society gathering. They are about 25 years old.

PETITIONS OUT FOR ROOT.

Sullivan County Republicans Want Senator to Serve Again.

A movement has been started among Republicans up-State to have Elihu Root nominated for United States Senator by petition, it became known yesterday. The petition is being circulated in the village of Monticello and throughout Sullivan County and the movement will be extended to several other counties. A large number of enrolling voters, including most of the prominent men in the Republican Party in Sullivan County have signed the petition.

Senator Root has said that he will not be a candidate this year, but those responsible for the movement believe he will change his mind if he can be convinced that there is a State-wide demand for his nomination.

Amber or Enphos Eyeglasses—the latest thing. Made by SPENCER, 7 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

GUNDA BREAKS TUSK IN FIGHT TO BE FREE

Keeper Snared His Unchained Leg with a Rope, Which He Tried to Break.

USED HIS TRUNK AS A CLUB

Rained Blows That Would Have Killed Richards Had They Landed—Now He's "Stretched."

Any one who thinks Gunda enraged is not a dangerous elephant should have been up at the Bronx Zoo yesterday morning to witness the battl ebetween the big tusker and his keepers. In the fight to get him back in chains and under control, so the keepers could enter his cage, he almost succeeded in smashing a keeper's skull with blows of his trunk and tried to run him through with his tusks. No one knew better than he that he was about to be chained again, and thus lose the liberty which he had gained when the bolt slipped out of the chain on his right foreleg last Thursday.

Finally Keeper Richards succeeded in snaring his foreleg with a heavy rope. For a minute Gunda seemed resigned to his fate. Then, in rebellion, he ran his right tusk under the rope and tried to snap it. With a heave of his massive shoulders he lifted on it. The rope strained. As it seemed about to break there was a crack and two feet of his fine ivory tusk splintered off and fell to the floor.

"Of course it's a shame to have his tusks mutilated," said Richards, "regarding the animal as a valuable exhibit. But it makes our work in handling him 50 per cent. safer."

For his bravery and resourcefulness in getting the elephant chained up again Dr. Hornaday, Director of the Zoo, gave the fragment of tusk to Richards as a souvenir. It is solid and weighs fifteen pounds. Thuman, the other keeper, has a corresponding piece of Gunda's other tusk, which he broke off two years ago to the day, when he ran it through the keeper's leg and almost killed him.

Hornaday Cautions Keepers.

For three days Gunda had the run of his cage. One chain on his left hind leg, with plenty of slack, was all that held him. By command of Dr. Hornaday the keepers were forbidden to enter his cage to clean it out. It was apparent to the thousands who visited the Zoo on Sunday that Gunda was in a highly excited condition. Freed of the chain in front, which had kept him from turning around, he had got the links of the back chain badly twisted. By exerting his titanic strength he might have broken this chain at any minute.

The Zoo authorities decided that it was necessary to get two chains on him again with the least possible delay. During the mating season, when elephants such as Gunda are scarcely responsible for their actions, it is not safe for the keepers to go near their charges unless they are rendered practically harmless.

In response to the public demand, which found expression in THE TIMES, the Directors of the Zoo have determined to equip one of the cages with a mechanical door, so that Gunda could pass in and out of the yard reserved for him without the keepers being compelled to enter his cage. But for the present he must be securely chained.

His keepers, William Thuman and Dick Richards, were cautioned by Dr. Hornaday to take every precaution in trying to replace the chain which had fallen off. They mapped out a plan of campaign and prepared to put it into action the first thing yesterday morning, at a time when they could have the elephant house of the Zoo practically to themselves. So at 7 o'clock they were laying out their chains and ropes and had Dick Spicer and Ernest Banks, two other keepers, and Charley Snyder, head keeper of the park, to help them.

Tried to Impale Richards.

They began by teasing Gunda to bring him to the front of the cage. When an elephant goes wild, Richards explained, you know when to keep away from him, because he won't touch the food you offer him. Dainties that lure him at other times pass unnoticed. He is not responsible for his actions, because he kills only out of a blind instinct for destruction.

But Gunda is not quite in that state. He has all his wits about him, and times without number in the past month has reached out his trunk for a chunk of bread and ended by making a vicious swing at the man who was feeding him. Knowing, therefore, that such tactics would not work with Gunda, the keepers began by working him into a rage.

It was not difficult to do. In a few minutes he was charging at them, trying to reach through the bars and impale one of the men with his tusks. After each charge he would toss up his head, missing the alert keepers by inches. When he became blind with rage the men prepared to jump in close to the bars while his head was tossed in the air and slip a hook through the bracelet, the piece of chain that remained around his left foreleg when the main section dropped off last Thursday.

It was ticklish work. Richards handled this first hook attached to a heavy rope. The other men had taken a turn in the rope around three of the heavy three-inch bars of the cage and stood ready to pay out rope or take up slack, as Thuman commanded, when Richards succeeded in planting the hook in Gunda's bracelet.

Four times Richards risked his life darting in under Gunda's tusks after he had made his furious lunge and sweep upward, hoping to toss over the bars into his cage the man who tormented him. At last Gunda in his eagerness planted his right foot close to the curbing of the cage and stood for the fraction of a second jammed against the bars. In that instant Richards jammed the hook against his leg and jerked it down through the chain.

At Thuman's shout the other men pulled the ropes taut. Gunda tried to draw back. But his hind leg was stretched out to give him the full play of the chain's slack. He could not get enough grip on the ground to pull back and break the rope as he had done Saturday morning when the keepers first tried to tether him again.

In his surprise at his predicament, he stood harmless for a moment. Richards was quick to take advantage of his discomfiture and snapped another hook on the bracelet. To this hook was attached another chain, which was passed around two of the bars and fastened securely. Then Gunda made his last desperate effort to release himself.

Continued on Page 3.

Man Who Knew Six Monarchs Tells Anecdotes About Them.

Comte de Maugny, soldier, diplomat and journalist, who has seen history-making in Europe and the East for half a century, writes of the great personages whom he has encountered. Read his reminiscences

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

FAVORITE OF CZAR STABBED BY WOMAN

Rasputin, Peasant Monk-Mystic, Said to be at the Point of Death.

THE RICHELIEU OF RUSSIA

Prevented War and Caused Changes in Cabinet—Had Extraordinary Influence in Court Circles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The notorious monk, Gregory Rasputin, known as the "Richelieu of Russia," has been the victim of a murderous attack in his native Siberian village of Pekrovsky, Province of Tobolsk, where he was paying a short visit to his wife and family.

While Rasputin was talking in the street to a number of persons, a woman rushed forward and struck him with a dagger, inflicting a severe wound in the abdomen, which will probably prove mortal.

The monk was immediately taken to a hospital, where he lies, according to the latest reports, in an unconscious condition and at the point of death.

The woman, who belongs to the peasant class, was arrested. She refused to give her name, but at the police station said:

"I wish to remove from this world that false, infamous prophet who has led so many people astray, and who has falsely instructed the Czar on countless questions."

It is certain that the attack was the result of something more than a woman's hatred. It is significant that Rasputin's birthplace is also the centre of the district where the famous monk, Iliodor, enjoyed the greatest popularity. Iliodor was a colleague of Bishop Theofan, who was the first patron of Rasputin, and introduced the latter into high society in St. Petersburg. When Theofan was exiled from the capital on account of his protests against Rasputin's actions and mode of living, official censure was also visited on Iliodor, and he shared the Bishop's banishment. It is believed, therefore, that the attack is the outcome of a plot hatched by Iliodor's numerous friends in the district, who incited the woman to the deed.

A tremendous sensation was caused in the village and the neighborhood. A large crowd remains before the hospital, and a shrine near by is crowded by praying peasants.

Immediately after the assault the Governor of the village withdrew all passports, so that no one is able to leave the place.

Has a Fine Villa in the Crimea.

Rasputin is the son of a fairly wealthy peasant. As a boy he received little or no education. Until 30 he led an uneventful life. Then he began to exhibit signs of religious fervor and went on a pilgrimage from convent to convent, becoming one of the best-known lay monks in Russia. When Theofan introduced him at St. Petersburg in 1900 Rasputin soon had his own apartments in a religious academy. He seemed to have some hypnotic power, and, though he was imperfectly educated, his gift for repartee in salon conversations enabled him to keep a circle of admirers in the very highest families.

Latterly he had abandoned his simple life for luxury. He dressed elegantly and lived in a large house in the Mayfair of the capital, where his waiting rooms were crowded with all sorts and conditions of persons, from beggar women to society dames, and from Generals to mujiks.

Though Rasputin's mode of life and assumption of authority became a positive scandal, he was held in high favor at Court and had enormous influence over the Empress, and even with the Czar himself. Ministers did his bidding, and even Duma interpellations had no effect.

There was once a great revulsion against Rasputin's dominance in the highest circles, and he was sent away from St. Petersburg. Before going he warned the Empress that something untoward would happen, and when the Czar's heir fell seriously ill the Czarina in dismay recalled this modern Richelieu.

It is asserted that no question of importance is decided by the Czar or his Ministers without Rasputin's counsel. A prominent ex-Minister has said that he alone prevented an Austro-Russian war last year, that he brought about the Ministerial change last March, and that he did it twelve hours after the Emperor had assured the Ministers that he had no intention of changing his advisers.

Son of Well-To-Do Peasants.

At Yalta, in the Crimea, the southern seat of the Court, Rasputin has a magnificently furnished villa. He brought one of his two daughters to

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MARINES WILL AWE ISLAND REPUBLICS

Seven Hundred Men Ordered to Guantanamo, Ready to Send to Haiti or San Domingo.

DISORDER THERE CONTINUES

And Secretary Bryan Asks That a Force Be Assembled for a Possible Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Disturbed over the continuance of revolutionary troubles in San Domingo and Haiti, the Administration has decided to send nearly 700 marines to Guantanamo, Cuba, to be ready for any emergency that may make it necessary to send them to either republic.

The Administration has made great efforts to settle San Domingo's internal squabbles, but the fires of revolution have broken out again. The United States is particularly interested in the affairs of the Dominican Republic because of its present capacity as receiver and disburser of Dominican customs and revenue. Haiti also has been a constant source of trouble.

After a conference with Secretary Bryan this afternoon Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department issued this statement:

Numerous appeals from time to time having been made for the protection of American lives and property on the island of Haiti, which have been jeopardized by various bands of revolutionists operating both in Haiti and San Domingo, and dispatches from there indicating that this condition will probably continue for some time, it has been decided to place a small force of marines where they will be available in case any emergency should arise which would make it advisable for them to be on hand for the protection of life and property.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the State Department, has accordingly directed that the Hancock, now at Vera Cruz, take on board about 110 officers and men of the Marine Corps, now at Vera Cruz, and about 185 marines, now with the special service squadron in Mexican waters, and proceed with them to Guantanamo; that she land these men and proceed to Hampton Roads, there take on about 400 marines and return with them to Guantanamo. Further, orders have been issued to the Sacramento, now in Mexican waters, to proceed to Port au Prince, Haiti.

This action is taken merely as a precaution, and it is hoped that no conditions will arise that will require the services of this force.

At Guantanamo the force will be only a day's sail from the north coast of Haiti and San Domingo, and their proximity is likely to impress upon the revolutionary leaders the determination of the American Government to terminate their activities unless they listen to the warnings already given.

The navy already has the battleships Connecticut and South Carolina and the cruisers Marietta, Castine, and Machias in the waters about the island containing the two republics.

NAMES KEITH, MURPHY FOE.

President Appoints Anti-Tammany Man Long Island Collector.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Henry F. Keith of Hempstead, L. I., one of the bitterest enemies of Charles F. Murphy within the Democratic Party, was nominated by President Wilson today for the office of Collector of Customs of the First District of New York. This district, with headquarters in Brooklyn, embraces all of Long Island and Staten Island.

Mr. Keith is a member of the New York State Democratic Committee. At nearly every meeting of the committee held in the last three years Mr. Keith has assailed Mr. Murphy. He began the fight in the Democratic ranks against the influence of Tammany Hall and is recognized as one of the leaders of the reform movement in the Democratic ranks. At the convention which nominated William Sulzer for Governor, Mr. Keith denounced Mr. Murphy openly.

The selection of Mr. Keith is attributed mainly to the influence of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the present Assistant Secretary of the Navy. No fight against the confirmation of Mr. Keith's nomination is expected from Senator O'Gorman.

LEAVES GIBBONS $282,055.

Cardinal Will Employ Mrs. Andrews's Bequest in Charities.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Cardinal Gibbons, as Archbishop of Baltimore, will receive $282,055 under the will of Eliza Andrews, a Baltimore woman noted for her philanthropy. The administration account has just been paid by the Orphans' Court.

The value of the entire estate is $721,544.20. Of the amount which will go to the Archbishop of Baltimore, $279,396 is in various securities and $2,659 in cash. Mrs. Andrews made many bequests to Catholic charities and educational institutions.

Among the bequests are: St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, $3,000; St. Joseph's Hospital, $3,000; Loyola Jesuit College, $3,000; St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, $3,000; Little Sisters of the Poor of Baltimore, $3,000; St. Elizabeth Home, $1,000; House of Good Shepherd, $1,000; Bishop Denis O'Donnell of Richmond, Va., $1,000. The large bequest to Cardinal Gibbons will be devoted by him to charities of the archdiocese.

PROSECUTION OF NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS IS CALLED FOR BY INTERSTATE BOARD

Condemned Acts of New Haven Board For Which Prosecution Is Urged

The Interstate Commerce Commission in its report of its investigation of the financial transactions of the New Haven Railroad finds:

That the conduct of the road's financial operations presents "one of the most glaring instances of maladministration in all the history of American railroading."

That this maladministration resulted in an absolute loss of $65,871,299.

That the road's Directors were guilty of gross dereliction of duty and of a breach of trust that was "morally wrong and criminal in its fruits."

That the downward movement of Boston & Maine stock did not begin until the Mellen-Morgan-Rockefeller management was forced upon it.

That the alleged purchase by John L. Billard of 109,948 shares of Boston & Maine stock and its resale to the New Haven was a fraudulent transaction; that Billard never bought a share of Boston & Maine stock except with money furnished by the New Haven and never sold a share except as the New Haven dictated; that the Billard Company was used by the New Haven to take over some of its own questionable assets and assets which it was desirous of concealing, and that Billard burned the company's books for the purpose of getting them out of the way.

That the New England Investment and Security Company was a device conceived to carry out the policy of the New Haven to acquire the trolleys of Massachusetts, and that it operated in violation of the Massachusetts laws and in flagrant violation of an injunction issued by the highest court of that State.

That the New England Navigation Company, after sale of its steamship properties, was utilized as a holding company for the accomplishment of irregular transactions, indefensible under any test of sound business management.

That the practice was general of transferring funds from the New Haven back and forth to its 336 subsidiaries for the purpose of declaring dividends.

That the acquisition of the Westchester Road was a profligate waste of corporate funds and that the road was not necessary as a part of the New Haven system.

That the frequency with which dummy corporations and dummy directors appear in the New Haven's records leads to the conclusion that some one high in the councils of the road "had an obsession upon the subject of the utility of such sham methods."

The Commission recommends:

Civil and criminal prosecution of the responsible Directors of the New Haven.

The prosecution of John L. Billard and of all persons who were concerned with him in the purchase of the Boston & Maine stock.

That suit be brought against Marsden J. Perry and Oakleigh Thorne to recover for improper or double commissions paid in connection with the Westchester deal; also for $1,524,072 expended by Charles S. Mellen in obtaining the Westchester franchises and for the $2,748,700 paid to John L. Billard as a result of the Boston & Maine stock transaction.

On the question of immunity the commission defends its action in compelling Charles S. Mellen and other Directors of the New Haven to testify on the ground that it was better to expose wrongdoing even at the expense of giving immunity to a few witnesses than to leave the facts under cover and thereby give immunity to all, not only as to prosecution, but as to the stigma of exposure as well.

'POLITICS,' MELLEN'S COMMENT ON REPORT

Issued for Political Purposes, He Says, and He Is Ready to Defend His Conduct Anywhere.

J. P. MORGAN IS SILENT

Officials and Directors of the New Haven Refuse to Talk—Special Meeting Probable This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven Railroad and director of its activities during its era of monopoly seeking expansion, said tonight that the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission made public today was the "report of a political tribunal issued for political purposes."

Mr. Mellen said that every act of the New Haven during the period of the commission's investigation was done with his approval, with two exceptions, and he asserted that he was ready to defend his conduct before any tribunal in the land, including the tribunal of all the people—public opinion.

When a reporter talked with Mr. Mellen over the telephone at his home in Stockbridge the former head of the New Haven had not seen the commission's report. Neither had he received the letter sent by the law firm of Whipple, Sears & Ogden to all the men who were Directors of the New Haven during the Mellen régime, threatening suit against them to compel the restitution of not less than $94,000,000 to the treasury of the corporation for alleged misexpenditures in the acquisition of the Boston & Maine stock, trolley lines, steamship companies, and in the Westchester deal.

A few of the more striking paragraphs in the commission's report were read to Mr. Mellen over the telephone and they provoked a quick response from him. They aroused the former dictator of transportation in New England to his old-time fighting pitch and he sent back acrid epigrams over the wire, mixing flashes of humor with his remarks.

Willing to Answer.

As to the commission's statement that the Directors of the New Haven had been "criminally negligent," Mr. Mellen said the members of the board were a group of highly honorable business men, and that while he would like to know in what connection the commission made its charge and what basis in fact it claimed for the charge, he was willing to make a blanket answer that neither he nor any member of the board was ever guilty of conscious negligence in any matter affecting the New Haven or the public. He said:

"I can only explain this apparently drastic report with its multitude of extreme statements by saying that it is the report of a political tribunal made for political purposes."

The conversation switched to the Whipple suit as the reporter angled to keep Mr. Mellen on the line. Asked if he expected to be sued by Mr. Whipple for alleged waste of the New Haven's funds, he shifted to a different mental attitude. He answered:

"Blessed are those who expect nothing, for that is what they will get."

"Don't you expect to get anything, Mr. Mellen?"

"No, I don't expect to get anything," he answered.

"Well, do you expect to give up anything?" he was asked.

"Oh, I haven't much to give up. I'm not a lawyer, and I don't know what the legal merits of Mr. Whipple's suit are. I know that you can get a good, bright lawyer, or a bright, good lawyer—I don't know that there is any difference—to take any side on any question if his client is financially solvent. I've always been able to get every kind of advice on any subject so long as I was willing to pay for it."

A Shaft for Brandeis.

The reporter suggested that Mr. Whipple was undertaking the suit as a public service.

"Ah," answered Mr. Mellen, the satirical note strong in his voice, "why, where is Mr. Brandeis?"

The reporter told him that Mr. Brandeis was in Washington acting as special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Well, that makes two of them," he answered, emphasizing the word "two," with a chuckle. "With Mr. Brandeis in Washington and Mr. Whipple in Boston, the public garrison is well defended by legal advisers."

The tone of Mr. Mellen's voice changed perceptibly as he spoke a few earnest sentences in defense of his administration.

"I don't want anybody to get the impression that I am trying to escape responsibility for the acts of the New Haven by shifting it on to the shoulders of Mr. Morgan now that he is in his grave," he said. "Every act of the New Haven of any importance at all, during the period of my control which, I believe, is the period covered by the investigation, was done with my complete knowledge and sanction, with two exceptions. I am prepared to defend every one of these acts before any tribunal in the country. I told the commission that I favored the sale of the steamships, and that I did not sanction the Westchester deal. I am prepared to go before the bar of public opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States on my record. I acted conscientiously from the standpoint of my stockholders and the public throughout."

Not having seen the report itself nor Mr. Whipple's letter, Mr. Mellen was disinclined to go into a discussion of them from the excerpts that were read to him over the telephone. He said he would consult his counsel, John W. H. Crim of New York, and Charles F. Choate of Boston, and then possibly would issue a full statement dealing with the merits of the case.

"My lawyers always rebuke me for talking too much," said Mr. Mellen, "but it has been lawyers' advice that I have followed to this unhappy state of affairs, so I suppose they are no more infallable than I."

Picked as a Target.

The reports read to Mr. Mellen that part of the report when said that the entire directorate of the New Haven had been wholly dominated by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mellen.

"Well, the Commission had to knock some one," said he, "and as I was the only live man that they could get, they picked me as the target. Don't they say how much I had to do with dominating the directors? I'd like to know how much credit they give me and how much they give Mr. Morgan. Did I control them one per cent, and he ninety-nine per cent., or did he control them one per cent. and I ninety-nine per cent.? I think the Commission, being nominally, at least, a judicial body, should show a better sense of equity in dispensing its praise and blame.

"I think," he said, again becoming serious, "that it is a great honor to have been associated with the late J. Pierpont Morgan. If I had to choose my associates there is no man in the world whom I should prefer to be associated with.

"If I only had Mr. Morgan's bank account," he continued, shifting to the satirical, "or, rather the bank account that his estate now has. I should be

Continued on Page 3.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER 50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

Mellen-Rockefeller-Morgan Control Arraigned in Scathing Report.

ROAD LOST $65,871,299

Denounced as One of Worst Cases of Maladministration in Railroad History.

CALL BILLARD DEAL A FRAUD

Suit to Recover from All Concerned in Boston & Maine Stock Jugglery Urged.

WESTCHESTER CASE AS BAD

Charge That M. J. Perry and Oakleigh Thorne Received Improper Commissions.

MELLEN EVIDENCE DEFENDED

Better That a Few Should Get Immunity Than That All Should Escape, the Commission's Theory.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The story of the "reckless and profligate" financial operations of the New Haven Railroad, one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of American railroads and American finance, was revealed in part today by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a report to the Senate of its investigation of that road.

It told of millions used like stage money, of corporations as pawns in a monster game with all New England's transportation as a prize, which led the New Haven in the ten years just passed from the height of prosperity to the point where a dividend has been passed, where a dissolution suit is threatening, and where criminal indictments of many of the Directors who figured in its deals are at least a possibility.

Hampered by unwilling witnesses, by burned books, and by all the mazes which lawyers invented to cover the trail, the commission estimated that in the progress toward a monopolization of New England transportation the New Haven stockholders have lost between $65,000,000 and $90,000,000, but little of which they may recover.

In return, the report says, they have on their hands properties which pay no dividends, which eat into the earnings of the parent road, and which will be a burden on its capacity for many years to come.

The report deals with the management of the New Haven under former President Charles S. Mellen, and of the present directing head, Chairman Howard Elliott, and Walker D. Hines, special counsel, says "they have co-operated with the commission and rendered it substantial assistance throughout this investigation."

The combination reared by the hands of Mr. Mellen and approved by the late J. Pierpont Morgan and William Rockefeller, the commission finds to be clearly in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and a monopoly in practical control of the transportation of five States.

Knew Their Acts Were Illegal.

The commission's report is unusual in the manner in which the Directors of the New Haven are scored for their deeds. It speaks of criminal maladministration and negligence, asserts with positiveness that the Directors knew they were perfecting an illegal combination, and says that the dream of a transportation monopoly was unsound and mischievous.

The New Haven, the commission says, employed dummy Directors, manipulated accounts, used questionable methods of increasing its own stock, paid the dividends of subsidiaries to make a showing and used many other devices to deceive the stockholders and the public. It dipped into politics, was a factor in "invisible government," made large contributions to the two dominant political parties, bought officials and tried to distort public opinion. All this it did, the commission says, "to carry out a scheme of private transportation monopoly imperial in its scope."

"If these Directors who were faithless to their stewardship were held responsible in the courts and at the bar of public opinion for their failure to do those things they should have done, the lesson to Directors who do not direct would be very salutary," says the report. "Most of the Directors of the New Haven accepted their responsibility lightly. They failed to realize that their names gave confidence to the public and that their connection with the corporation led the public to invest. When these Directors were negligent and serious losses resulted therefrom, they were guilty of a grave dereliction and a breach of trust that was morally wrong and criminal in its fruits.

"Directors should be made individually liable to civil and criminal laws for

the manner in which they discharge their trust. A corporation can be no better or worse than those who operate it. It should be just as grave a crime to plunder stockholders or the public through a railroad corporation as it is personally to rob an individual."

Little Can be Recovered.

Of all the millions lost to New Haven stockholders, the commission estimates that possibly $5,000,000 may be recovered by proper action. Evidence in its possession tending to show violations of the laws of New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island has been turned over to the proper authorities in those States. The Department of Justice has been furnished with a complete record of the testimony secured by the commission, but there is no Federal statute under which the Government can aid the stockholders in recovering any of their losses. A suggestion is made that any expenditures in violation of the Anti-Trust act were beyond the powers of the Directors, and raises the question of whether the Directors may not be held personally responsible to satisfy any losses which resulted.

"Directors," the commission declares, "cannot without accountability deplete a corporate treasury in ventures which are in violation of the laws of the land."

In its investigation the commission found that the New Haven had 336 subsidiary corporations, many of which served no purpose except "an evil one." The report, pointing out that on the New Haven board were representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, the United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, the Pullman Company, and many other interests, says that interlocking Directorates of this sort cannot be "too strongly condemned." This, it was suggested at the Capitol during the day, probably will have its effect upon the trust legislation now before the Senate, and may end the talk about leaving the provisions aimed at interlocking out of all the Senate anti-trust legislation.

The Question of Immunity.

The commission discusses the question of immunity which may have been given to witnesses against criminal prosecution by the Government, which led the Department of Justice to urge caution in the conduct of the inquiry. It declares that only such witnesses as seemed necessary were summoned, and says that evidence of "wrongdoing such as was disclosed is difficult to obtain; that such transactions are conducted in secret and in the dark," and finds full justification for its action in the resulting discoveries.

"The insuring of honesty through the management of the great railroads of the country is a most important question before the people today," says the report in conclusion, "and only when through exposure of wrong-doing and an awakened public conscience, coupled with effective laws, that result is produced, may railroading be placed on the high level that it should occupy. The revelations in this record make it essential for the welfare of the nation that the reckless and profligate financiering which has blighted this railroad system be ended, and until this is fully done there will be no assurance that the story of the New Haven will not be told again with the stockholders of some other railroad system the victims.

Not Aided in Inquiry.

Evidence that agents of the commission did not have an easy time securing information it desired was contained in an appendix filed with the report. On July 9, D. B. Brown, accountant of the commission, wrote to Commissioner McChord, who directed the investigation, that his efforts to get at facts about the New Haven had not been met in a friendly spirit by J. P. Morgan & Co. Brown wrote that full access to the Morgan records had not been granted him, as had been promised; said he was unable to say whether he had been allowed to inspect all New Haven transactions on their books, and saw only such correspondence as the firm submitted.

"J. P. Morgan & Co.," wrote Brown, "do not consider this proceeding before a proper tribunal, and it is only before such a body or court that a proper submission of data will be effected."

"This investigation," Brown added, "cannot be dignified with the title of 'investigation.' No successful investigation can be conducted wherein the parties under investigation specify the evidence and limitations under which it must be accepted. All that I could consistently state is that I have seen certain accounts and correspondence pertaining to such transactions substantially confirming the profits and losses published in their statement of March 4, 1914.

"Whether such records as I have seen reveal the full story of their relations with the New Haven and its related companies, I have no evidence beyond the statement of the firm's representatives that such is the case."

In answer to an inquiry from Commissioner McChord, Mr. Brown telegraphed on July 10 that this Morgan representative was Dwight W. Morrow, who became a member of the firm July 1. On July 11 Commissioner McChord telegraphed Brown that it "is useless for you to continue the investigation."

The commission's report was practically complete several days before Mr. Brown was called in.

WHAT THE REPORT SHOWS.

Drastic Indictment of the New Haven's Financial Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the New Haven system, issued today, was made in obedience to a resolution of the United States Senate of Feb. 7, 1914. An enormous amount of testimony was taken, and this is summarized in the report, which comprises thirty-nine printed pages, with sixty additional printed pages of appendices, the whole making a document of more than 60,000 words.

No such drastic indictment of a common carrier has ever been made by the commission. It asserts that the conduct of the New Haven's financial operations presents "one of the most glaring instances of maladministration in all the history of American railroading."

The assertion is made also that "a reasonable estimate of the loss to the New Haven by reason of waste and mismanagement" will amount to between $60,000,000 and $90,000,000, and the commission declares that "Directors should be made individually liable to civil and criminal laws for the manner in which they discharged their trusts."

The capitalization of the New Haven was increased from $93,000,000 in 1903 to $417,000,000 ten years later, an increase of $324,000,000, of which $120,000,000 was devoted to railroad uses for betterment and equipment, while $204,000,000 was applied to operations outside of its railroad sphere and for the achievement of a monopoly of the transportation of the five States of New England in violation of law.

Alleges Dishonesty and Corruption

The report teems with charges of dishonesty and corruption, alleges deception in the manipulation of accounts, the burning of papers and accounts to thwart the Interstate Commission's investigation, the secret use of money for corrupt purposes in bribing political managers, newspapers, public officials and even a professor of Harvard University, and the use of dummy companies to conceal illegal transactions.

The commission defends its action in compelling Charles S. Mellen and other New Haven Directors to give testimony. The commission, it is set forth, proceeded upon the idea that it was better to expose wrongdoing even at the expense of giving immunity to a few witnesses than to leave facts uncovered and thereby give immunity to all, "not only as to prosecution but to the stigma of exposure as well." The commission cites these specific incidents of alleged waste of New Haven money:

Overpaid to Perry and Thorne in commissions, $803,750.

Illegally spent in obtaining Westchester franchise charges, $1,524,072.77.

In the Billard transaction, $2,748,700.

At the outset of its report the commission explains that in its former investigation into New Haven affairs it had access only to the books of the New Haven, the Consolidated Railway Company, the Connecticut Company, and the Rhode Island Company. None of the books, &c., of these companies were obtained in their entirety. In the investigation completed, however, the commission inquired into the financial affairs of the entire New Haven system. Summarizing the result of its investigation, the commission says:

Witnesses Mostly Hostile.

Public hearings were held extending over a period of sixty days of almost continuous session. Witnesses in a position to have knowledge of the transaction under scrutiny were examined. In the search for truth the commission had to overcome many obstacles, such as the burning of books, letters, and documents, and the obstinacy of witnesses who declined to testify until criminal proceedings were begun for their refusal to answer questions.

The New Haven system has more than 300 subsidiary corporations, in a web of entangling alliances with each other, many of which were seemingly planned, created, and manipulated by lawyers versed in devices to attain the purpose of concealment or deception. Ordinarily, in investigations of this character evidence is easily adduced by placing the witnesses upon the stand, but in this investigation the witnesses other than the accountants for the commission were in the main hostile, and with few exceptions gave their testimony was unwillingly given.

The result of our research into the financial workings of the former management of the New Haven system has been to disclose one of the most glaring instances of maladministration revealed in all the history of American railroading. In the course of the investigation many instances were uncovered of violation of the laws of different States. As these were not understood to be pertinent to our inquiry under the Senate resolution, we did not follow them into their details. As pointing to violations of State laws, we have turned over the evidence concerning local occurrences in New York City to the District Attorney for the proper district, and the testimony relating to irregularities in Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been paid before the proper authorities of those States. The commission has also furnished the Department of Justice with a complete record of the testimony.

Troubles Wholly Internal.

The difficulties under which this railroad system has labored in the past are internal and wholly due to its own mismanagement. Its troubles have not arisen because of regulation by Governmental authority. Its greatest losses and most costly blunders were made in attempting to circumvent Governmental regulation and to extend its domination beyond the limits fixed by law.

The subject matter of this inquiry relates to the financial operation of a railroad system which, on June 30, 1903, had a total capitalization of approximately $93,000,000, of which $70,000,000 was stock and $14,000,00 bonds. In the ten years from June 30, 1903, this capitalization was increased from $93,000,000 to $417,000,000, exclusive of stock premiums, an increase of $324,000,000. Of this increase approximately $120,000,000 was devoted to its railroad property and was expended for betterments and equipment. This leaves the sum of $204,000,000, which was expended for operations outside of its railroad sphere.

Through the expenditure of this sum this railroad system has practically monopolized the freight and passenger business of five of the States of the Union. It has acquired a monopoly of competing steamship lines and trolley systems in the section which it serves. The financial operations necessary for these acquisitions, and the losses which they have entailed, have been skillfully concealed by the juggling of money and securities from one subsidiary corporation to another.

Financial Management Arraigned.

A general indictment of the New Haven financial management is also made by the commission before it begins to review the testimony obtained as to the various transactions inquired into. It specifies the following as "marked features and significant incidents in the loose, extravagant administration of the finances of the New Haven as shown in the investigation:"

The iniquity of the Westchester acquisition.

The double price paid for the Rhode Island trolleys.

The recklessness in the purchase of Connecticut and Massachusetts trolleys at prices exorbitantly in excess of their market value.

The unwarranted expenditure of large amounts in "educating public opinion."

The disposition, without knowledge of the Directors, of hundreds of thousands of dollars for influencing public sentiment.

The habitual payment of unitemized vouchers without any clear specification of details.

The confused inter-relation of the principal company and its subsidiaries and consequent complication of accounts.

The practice of financial legerdemain in issuing large blocks of New Haven stock for notes of the New England Navigation Company, and manipulating these securities back and forth.

Fictitious sales of New Haven stock to friendly parties with the design of boosting the stock and unloading on the public at the higher "market price."

The unlawful diversion of corporate funds to political organizations; the scattering of retainers to attorneys of five States, who rendered no itemized bills for services and who conducted no litigation to which the railroad was a party.

A Paid Blind Lobby.

Extensive use of a paid lobby in matters as to which the Directors claim to have no information.

The attempt to control utterances of the press by subsidizing reporters.

Payment of money and the profligate issue of free passes to legislators and their friends.

The investment of $400,000 in securities of a New England newspaper.

The regular employment of political bosses in Rhode Island and other States, not for the purpose of having them perform any service but to prevent them, as Mr. Mullen expressed it, from "becoming active on the other side."

The retention by John L. Billard of more than $2,700,000 in a transaction in which he represented the New Haven and into which he invested not a dollar.

The inability of Oakleigh Thorne to account for $1,032,000 of the funds of the New Haven intrusted to him in carrying out the Westchester proposition.

The story of Mr. Mellen as to the distribution of $1,200,000 for corrupt purposes in arranging about amendments of the Westchester and Fort Chester franchises.

The domination of all the affairs of this railroad by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mellen and the absolute subordination of other members of the Board of Directors to the will of these two.

The unwarranted increase of the New Haven liabilities from $93,000,000 in 1903 to $417,000,000 in 1913.

The increase in floating notes from nothing in 1903 to approximately $40,000,000 in 1913.

The indefensible standard of business ethics and the absence of financial acumen displayed by eminent financiers in directing the destinies of this railroad in its attempt to establish a monopoly of the transportation of New England.

A combination of all these has resulted in the present deplorable situation in which the affairs of this railroad are involved.

Westchester a Waste of Funds.

With the declarations that "the Westchester is a story of the profligate waste of corporate funds" and "the road was not necessary as a part of the New Haven system," the commission proceeds to review the transaction involving the acquisition of the unfinished New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company by the New Haven. It cites as evidence that this road, which paralleled other New Haven lines, was recognized as unnecessary, that the New Haven sought to restrain the construction of the road because it did not answer any public necessity and paralleled existing lines.

"The enormous sum of $36,434,173.25," says the commission, "was expended for a road only 18.03 miles in existence, which is being operated at an annual loss of approximately $1,250,000 and which will have to increase its earnings four and one-half fold before it can pay its operating expenses and fixed charges. It is inconceivable that this enterprise could have been entered into by the New Haven as a result of the mandates of good judgment and proper railroading."

Continuing, the commission says:

The Westchester acquisition was planned and executed by a special committee of the board, consisting of Directors Morgan, Rockefeller, and Miller, with President Mellen as Chairman. The vote appointing this committee "on proposed competition between the Connecticut State line and Harlem River with power" does not disclose an intention to authorize the buying of charters and promotion securities and the building of a new railroad, much less one at a cost of $36,000,000. It is ambiguous and was evidently intended to conceal a secret purpose. The full board was not taken into the confidence of those Directors who wanted these securities purchased, and no report was ever made by this committee placing the situation as they found it before the board.

Board Told When It Was Done.

The commission goes into "the extravagant acquisitions of Westchester and Port Chester securities." In November, 1907, it says, the New Haven Board learned for the first time that $11,155,000 had been expended in obtaining control of "these two insolvent promotion schemes," and that an objection to construct two railroads "under franchise of doubtful validity," had been incurred. Minutes of the committee, it is asserted, show little beyond authorizations to deposit large amounts with J. P. Morgan & Co. The committee contracted with Oakleigh Thorne and Marsden J. Perry, "both Presidents of banks which were creditors of the companies whose securities were to be acquired," to purchase 66 per cent. of the stock of the several companies, and when this was done they were to construct the railroad. They were to receive 7½ per cent. commission for the amount expended.

The contract is remarkable, says the commission, "in that no limit is placed on the amount that might be paid for the securities or expended in building the road." No record showed that the New Haven committee ever reported Thorne and Perry to make an itemized statement of the disbursements they made of funds advanced by J. P. Morgan & Co. The books of J. P. Morgan & Co. show that lump sums received from the New Haven were disbursed to Thorne and the Millbrook Company on notes.

"It appeared during the progress of this investigation," said the commission, "that the personal records of Thorne, which might have shown the details of these disbursements, had been burned by him in January, 1912."

Although Francis Lynde Stetson wrote to Mr. Mellen that if payments to Mr. Thorne were made before the validity of the two principal charters was ascertained, "it might be that the money spent would be money lost," the report of the committee was unanimously approved in November, 1907. The commission says these Directors were present: Mellen, Rockefeller, Morgan, Miller, Thayer, Brooker, Brush, Warner, Cheney, Miller, Skinner, Barney, Taft, Wittemore, Elton, Hemingway, Robertson, Robbins, and Parker.

Mellen's Snub by Morgan.

Continuing, the commission says:

After this meeting of the board, at which this undetailed report was ratified, Mr. Mellen went to see Mr. Morgan and requested more information as to the expenditure of the amounts. According to Mr. Mellen's evidence, Mr. Morgan asked him if he knew who wrote the report, and upon Mr. Mellen's reply, "Yes; Mr. Stetson wrote it," Mr. Morgan asked him, "Do you think you know more than Stetson?" Mr. Mellen admitted he did not, and apparently acquiesced, but took the precaution to write upon the back of his report, while still smarting under the humiliation of the interview with Mr. Morgan, the following words:

"The trouble with this is there is nothing to show who got the money for the truck turned over. I dont like the looks of it, and I don't see why the matter should not be made plain. If I had the stock and paid it, I should expect others would state they had bought it of me, but that don't seem to have been the disposition here. I never have known the first thing about who originally held the securities, what they were sold for, and no one has thought I was entitled to know. Perhaps I am not. I would feel better if there were at least a disposition to let me know something more than appears in the record."

Efforts to consolidate the Westchester and the Port Chester roads produced litigation, and matters were brought to a standstill. After the large expenditures of the committee in acquiring stock of these companies there was still outstanding 34,053½ shares of Westchester stock. These, says the commission, "proved to be the instrument of delivery of a method that was according to the testimony of Mr. Mellen, the deliverer appeared in the person of Thomas J. Byrnes, at one time an Inspector of police in New York City."

The commission then goes into the transactions which were brought out in the testimony taken here in May. "The solution of the difficulties," it says, "was the further expenditure of $1,524,072.77." Stock was transferred by the New Haven to its subsidiary, the New England Navigation Company, which transferred it then to Mr. Mellen, to whom certain sums of money were also advanced from time to time. It is significant, says the commission, that all amendments to the franchises were obtained, "and the sequence was that the New Haven, in addition to these things, received 20,434 of the 34,053½ outstanding shares of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Company stock, which Mr. Mellen testified was not worth 10 cents a pound."

"The testimony is somewhat occult, but that character of the transaction is no less certain," comments the commission. "This money was used for corrupt purposes and the improper expenditures covered up by the transfer to the New Haven of these worthless securities."

Mr. Mellen's Due Bills.

The commission goes on to summarize Mr. Mellen's story of how one share of New Haven stock should be exchanged for three shares of Westchester. When a messenger would bring Westchester stock and the New Haven stock was not immediately at hand, Mr. Mellen would give a due bill which was an order on himself to pay on demand to bearer the specified number of shares of New Haven or its equivalent in cash at $150 per share with accrued dividends. Many of these due bills were presented, but five of them, aggregating $50,000, are still outstanding.

The commission tells, summarizing Mr. Mellen's testimony, how messengers would come with due bills and would be paid by Mr. Mellen with personal checks "so drawn that the identity of the persons cashing them could not be ascertained." The quotation is the commission's language. It seems very strange," says the commission, "that Mr. Mellen was not able to identify with any particularity any one with whom he had these transactions except the late Thomas J. Byrnes. No comment is necessary to make clear to the mind the corrupt and unlawful nature of the transaction, and it would seem that the amount illegally expended could be recovered from Mr. Mellen and the Directors who authorized it."

"Almost coincident with the above transaction" there was a further expenditure of $1,135,865 to settle a suit brought by the Consolidated Contracting Company against Thorne and Perry, "which the New Haven paid under the contract which this special committee had made with the parties. This further amount must also be charged against the Westchester acquisition."

The Thorne and Perry contract was rescinded and they claimed $500,000 as damages. Under the terms of the contract J. P. Morgan & Co. was to arbitrate any such claim. Thorne and Perry received $275,000. This, says the commission, made a total of $1,060,000 which Perry and Thorne personally received. The commission says that from the books of the companies concerned in the Westchester transaction it appears that of the money disbursed by Perry and Thorne $1,032,000 remains to be accounted for by them. The commission expresses the opinion that $600,750 in commissions collected by Perry and Thorne should have been taken into consideration in the damage settlement, and that it should be recovered from Perry and Thorne or the Directors who permitted it.

"The total sum expended as the result of action of this committee," the commission declares, "aggregate $14,-090,008.18."

Contests Terminal Argument.

The commission takes issue with the contention that by reason of the heavy terminal charge exacted from the New Haven on passengers delivered at the Grand Central Station it was very desirable that the New Haven should have another entrance into New York, and that the Westchester franchise provided such an entry. It could have obtained entrance via subway connections, the commission says.

In January, 1910, the Port Chester and Westchester were consolidated into one company, designated as the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company. The combination cost of this, as reported June 30, 1913, was $22,344,165. For the most part it is an elevated structure of four main tracks. Its main line aggregates 18.03 miles from East 174th Street to Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and White Plains. To the figure given, however, says the commission, must be added the $14,090,008 expended before construction began, making a total of $36,434,173, "which yields the remarkable per mile cost of $2,-020,752.81."

But the commission adds more to its totals of alleged wastefulness. It says that in providing money for this construction bonds to the extent of $17,-000,000, sold at a discount of $1,200,000, were issued on the property bearing the guarantee of the New Haven. "This guarantee," it is asserted, "meant a drain on the New Haven resources of $1,250,000 per annum, since the earnings of the Westchester fall that far short of paying the fixed charges on the property."

"The blame for the Westchester," the commission says, "rests squarely upon the shoulders of the Directors of the New Haven Road. Some are guilty for acts committed; others, the greater number, for their failure to act. They are alike culpable and responsible to the stockholders."

Millions Wasted on Trolleys.

Taking up the matter of the purchase of the Rhode Island trolleys the commission alleges that this "was another instance of millions wasted in acquiring properties that bring an annual deficit instead of a surplus, and constitute a liability instead of an asset in the New Haven system."

To acquire control of this company, the New Haven, it is said by the commission, expended $24,342,336 in money and securities. The Rhode Island company represents a cash investment of only $9,685,500, which was expended for improvements and extensions, being the par value of 96,855 shares of capital stock at $100. All of this stock is owned by the New Haven.

After reviewing various exchanges of stock the commission says that the Rhode Island trolleys have cost the New Haven system an average annual loss of approximately $648,880. "The evidence shows," it adds, "that the Rhode Island trolley transactions were deliberately entered into with a full knowledge of the large deficit that they would bring and with the determination to acquire trolley control in Providence regardless of expense."

The commission asserts that, after a committee of New Haven Directors had reported against purchasing the Rhode Island trolleys, Mr. Mellen reviewed the matter. "This," says the commission, "was done after a conference between Mr. Mellen and former Senator Aldrich, who was largely interested in the United Traction and Electric Company, the largest lessor company."

The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia controlled this property under lease. It had "capitalized the purchase of the proposition into a holding company known as the Rhode Island Securities Company, and had issued $19,899,000 of debentures, which represented an investment of approximately $6,000,000. The commission adds: "The difference in these amounts was, as Mr. Mellen testified, merely capitalized water."

An exchange of debentures between the Providence Securities Company and the Rhode Island Securities Company, with the guarantee of the New Haven added, enabled the United Gas Improvement Company, says the commission, "to realize par value on these securities, based merely upon lively expectation of future possibilities, and thereby immediately place the burden of the watered stock upon the backs of the New Haven stockholders."

Tell-Tale Books Burned.

After noting that Mr. Mellen testified that the Conecticut trolley lines, also owned by the Philadelphia Gas Company and which were purchased, represented a payment of about $10,000,000 more than their value, the commission says:

This transaction seems such an extravagant purchase as makes it a matter of interest just who owned the securities of the Rhode Island Securities Company. This information could be furnished from the stock books of that company during the progress of this investigation it was learned that these books had also been burned. A detailed report on the Rhode Island trolleys is to be found in the appendix made a part hereof.

The Rhode Island and Connecticut trolley ventures are further evidences of the prodigality in the expenditure of money of the New Haven stockholders in carrying out an unlawful policy of transportation monopoly.

In reviewing the transactions by which the New Haven acquired control of various competing steamship lines which were purchased because President Mellen "was restless of any limitation of his powers," the commission says:

The Hartford & New York Transportation Company cost the New Haven $2,538,916.78, the Eastern Steamship Corporation cost $4,200,000, the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company cost $5,774,500, the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Pawtucket Steamboat Company cost $141,700, the New England Steamship Company cost $12,100,000, the Maine Steamship Company cost $17,300, or a total of $24,772,416.78.

The testimony shows that the physical valuation of the properties acquired as a result of these outlays approximates something like $10,000,-000. The New Haven advises that it has recently disposed of its holdings in the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company at a loss of $3,-694,500.

It is charged by the commission that these steamship lines were acquired by the New Haven covertly and by devious methods. "Dummy companies and dummy officers and Directors were used in financial manoeuvring that resulted in the New Haven controlling these steamships."

Allegations that improper payments for pier leases were made are contained in the report. "These pier leases in the City of New York," it is said, "are controlled by public officials, as the municipality owns the piers and arrangements for the leases had to be made through these officials." Because of methods employed "to conceal these expenditures by increases of capital stock and otherwise, it has been impossible," says the commission, "to give any actual amount of these payments."

Considerable space is devoted to the transactions by which the steamers Yale and Harvard were "eliminated from competition" by the New Haven. The story, says the commission, "is indeed a remarkable exhibition of corporate legerdemain." The Metropolitan Steamship Company and other companies were formed to accomplish the withdrawal of the Yale and the Harvard from the Eastern coast and the control by the New Haven of the freight steamers and wharf property. E. D. Robbins, General Counsel of the New Haven, is charged with having manipulated the deal. The purpose, the commission thinks, was to "conceal the hand of the New Haven." The use of dummy Directors, it says, "also seem to point to the New Haven."

Recently the acquisition of control over the Boston & Maine by the New Haven, the commission says that "the downward movement of Boston & Maine stock did not begin until the Mellen-Morgan-Rockefeller management was forced upon it. Their great names proved to be of no reliance to investors. The management of the Boston & Maine was unwise. It began in illegality and in lust for extended monopoly and has resulted in great depreciation and serious impairment of credit."

Urges Suit Against Billard.

The report declares that a suit should be maintainable by the New Haven against John L. Billard and all who participated in the fraud involved in the alleged purchase by Billard of 109,-948 shares of Boston & Maine stock and its resale from Billard to the New Haven out of which Billard secured a profit of $2,748,700, together with a difference of $164,948 in dividends over and above his interest charge on funds loaned him without security by the New England Navigation Company and money borrowed from the National City Bank of New York for the express purpose of buying the stock from New Haven, as Billard himself did not have the capital to make the purchase, being at the time a coal merchant at Meriden, Conn., supposed to be worth about $30,000.

The report recites the details of the Billard transactions and gives the following conclusions from all the evidence:

1. He never paid a dollar of his own for the stock or in any of these transactions.

2. He never bought a share of Boston & Maine stock where the New Haven did not furnish him the money.

3. He never sold a share of the Boston & Maine stock except as the New Haven dictated.

4. All securities nominally held by the Billard Company were kept in a subdivision of the vaults of the New Haven.

5. The Billard Company was organized by the general counsel of the New Haven.

6.—The Navigation company furnished the $2,000,000 for which the Billard Company was capitalized. Billard testified that he did not pay any of his own money for the stock.

7. The Billard company bought other Boston & Maine stock in addition to the 109,948 shares.

8. There is no evidence that the Billard Company acted for or on behalf of any interest other than the New Haven.

9. The whole capital stock of the Billard Company was used as his own by Charles S. Mellen as collateral security for his own personal borrowing of $375,000.

10. The Billard Company paid out of its treasury $375,000 to enable John L. Billard to repossess himself of the $2,000,000 capital stock of that company after the same had been pledged by Mr. Mellen.

11. J. L. Billard purposely burned his books and papers so as to get them out of the way.

12. The Billard Company was used to take over some of the questionable assets of the New Haven and assets which it was desirable to conceal.

13. The minutes of the Board of Directors of the New Haven show that Billard was to receive no profit out of this transaction other than a reasonable compensation.

14. In two other transactions shown in this case Billard and his company were admittedly used to accomplish New Haven purposes, and in one of them, which resulted in a loss, the New Haven made up the deficit to the Billard Company.

Considerable has been said concerning the risk which Mr. Billard incurred in connection with this transaction. Nothing has been said about the risk which the Navigation Company took in accepting Mr. Billard's unsecured note for $2,743,500. It was testified to both by Mr. Billard and Mr. Mellen that the latter agreed, on behalf of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company, that this company would help to finance the transaction, and the fact that Mr. Billard did not put up a dollar and was plainly acting for the New Haven indicates that if there had been a loss instead of a profit Mr. Billard would have been taken care of by the New Haven Road.

It is significant that while Mr. Billard was in control or when this stock was transferred to him, he was elected a Director July 10, 1909, before the transfer back had been completed, although it is to be noted that he did not accept his election until Oct. 16, 1909, ten days after the transfer.

All the assets of the Billard Company belong to the stockholders of the New Haven Railroad. All the money sunk in its operations belonged to the New Haven Railroad.

A suit should be maintainable by the New Haven against Billard and all who have participated in this fraud upon the stockholders.

Investment Company a Blind.

The existence of the New England Investment and Security Company is described as a device conceived to carry out the policy of the New Haven to acquire the Massachusetts trolleys. It was not a corporation or a co-partnership, but a trust without visible assets, and its primary purpose is declared to have been to take from and hold for the New Haven the trolley interests of that company.

The Supreme Court of the State declared the company was not separable from the New Haven and that it was a mere device to continue to hold the stock in the trolleys in violation of the law. It is shown that Mr. Mellen controlled the stock of the company through "Diamond Jim" Brady, it is asserted, who was utilized wholly as a dummy. From time to time there were turned over to the Investment and Security Company $9,918,000 of securities owned by and held for the New Haven. "It has always been used as a mere instrumentality of the New Haven," says the report. "It has always been operated by men close to the New Haven, and who have figured in other transactions of the company. The inside facts as to its dealings show a continued operation in violation of Massachusetts laws and in flagrant violation of the injunction issued by the highest court of that State."

A suit should be maintainable by the New Haven, declares the report, to reduce to its own possession the assets controlled by the New England Investment and Security Company.

Increases in the capital stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, on the basis of transfer of assets from one company to another, are alleged to a gigantic extent. It is shown that the steamship properties were turned over to the Consolidated Railroad Company by the New England Navigation Company at a value of $20,-000,000, their cost having been but $11,-000,000. The Consolidated increased its stock by $20,000,000 on the basis of the purchase. The Consolidated was then merged with the New Haven, and the stock of the latter company swelled by an issue of $20,000,000 in exchange of the merger. Of this amount $20,000,000 went to the New England Navigation Company, the New Haven at the same time putting the $20,000,000 of the Consolidated stock in its treasury as New Haven stock in consequence of the merger, the market value of this Consolidated-New Haven stock becoming $30,-000,000.

"After the New England Navigation Company had divested itself of the steamship properties," the commission goes on, "one would naturally expect that the Navigation Company, having served its purpose, would have been closed up and its charter surrendered, but, having a charter which had powers sufficiently large to permit of general banking operations, the Navigation Company has been utilized from time to time as a holding company for the accomplishment of irregular transactions, indefensible under any test of sound business management."

"Manipulation of Accounts."

Under the head of "Manipulation of Accounts" the report states that no record can be found in the New Haven's minute books of the purchase for the sum of $2,364,977 of 23,520½ shares of the stock of the Rutland Railroad Company bought from the New York Central Railroad Company. In connection with this matter of manipulated accounts it is stated that no entries can be found in the records of the New England Navigation Company disclosing the fact that, on Oct. 2, 1909, there was received a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. paid to it by John L. Billard, the stockholder of record, and, while the amount was entered in the accounts, it was under the caption of "interest" and not as "dividend" upon this stock, the purpose evidently being to eliminate from the record all trace of any return upon these securities."

The report avers that the practice was general of transferring funds from the New Haven back and forth to its subsidiaries for the purpose of declaring dividends. In this way the New Haven advanced $2,000,000 to the New England Navigation Company, taking the Navigation Company's demand note and receiving the cash. The New England Navigation Company did the same thing with the Housatonic Power Company, loaning $100,000 to the power company and receiving two days later a dividend of $105,000 from the power company. The New England Navigation Company, in 1912, loaned the New Haven $100,000 and three days later received a dividend of $301,635.

The report declares this juggling of accounts was commonly practiced among the 336 subsidiaries of the New Haven, and that the history of the transactions is so complicated that there has been great difficulty in getting at them, and, furthermore, the commission has been baffled in making a complete job of this part of its work by the illness of H. M. Kochesperger, the financial Vice President of the New Haven, who went to Europe soon after having been subpoenaed to testify before the commission. Mr. Mellen in his testimony stated that Mr. Kochesperger was smitten with nervous prostration immediately after receiving this subpoena.

Speaking of the dummy companies the report says:

The Roles Played by Dummies.

The frequency with which dummy corporations and dummy Directors appear in this record leads to the conclusion that some one high in the councils of the New Haven had an obsession upon the subject of the utility of such sham methods."

The Directors of the Billard Company confessed that they were dummies and knew nothing of its operation.

In the organization of one of the steamship companies the young lady stenographer was made President, and a youth of 21 years of age by the name of Grover Cleveland Richards was selected as Treasurer of another company.

Clerks and irresponsible persons were drawn upon to supply the demand for dummies in the financial joyriding by the management of the New Haven. Mellen's stock in the New England Investment and Securities Company was held by James B. Brady, who testified that he was merely a dummy. Director Skinner's stock in this same company was held by a relative and a bookkeeper in his office. Thus, throughout the entire story of deception, the New Haven management vainly endeavored to hide the true facts behind these dummy individuals and dummy corporations.

As a matter of law, such devices are feeble and puerile, and if the master financiers behind these New Haven transactions could use these sham methods and thus give their indorsement to the availability of such crooked schemes to cover the true substance and fact of financial transactions, it indicates a low state of financial morality. No condemnation can be too severe to apply to the frequent use of these companies by the New Haven. While stock in the New Haven Road was listed on the New York Stock Exchange, a large portion of its funds were invested in "blue-sky" corporations, the officers of which knew nothing of the purposes or assets of the companies of which they were managers or officers.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the report is the chart which appears under the caption "Waste—Impairment—Losses," and deals with the absolute losses suffered by the New Haven as a result of the policies which controlled its Directorate. The aggregate resulting from the digest made by the expert accountants of the Interstate Commerce Commission is $85,871,299. There is shown to have been a loss in the Boston & Maine of $23,233,725; New York, Westchester & Boston, $11,457,-156; Hartford & Worcester Street Railway, $73,294; Springfield Railway Company, $3,243,221; Worcester Consolidated Street Railway, $10,500; Worcester and South Bridge Street Railway, $15,580; Connecticut Company, $12,535,386, and the Rhode Island Company, $18,352,336.

Directors and Their Duties.

Discussing the presence on the New Haven Board of Directors of representatives of other great corporations, including Standard Oil, United States Steel, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, and the Pullman Company, the report says:

In fact, every other interest seemed better represented on the New Haven board than the average stockholder's interest.

A Director should be an active, not a passive, force. He should understand the affairs of the corporation to which he gives the prestige of his name at least to the extent of knowing the integrity of its designs and the absence of law-breaking methods in its operation, and he should not accept positions which he cannot fill in this comprehensive way.

The dominating control of voting strength resulting from stock ownership by other corporations, a few persons whose individual holdings were small in comparison with the volume of stock of the company, were enabled to perpetuate their full control of the New Haven Company.

The handling of bank deposits and security sales of these corporations were massed in a few hands, carrying with them a power and domination over large amounts of banking capital, as well as the control of great railroad systems. These and other evils as the result of interlocking Directorates are now well recognized and known, and they have been emphasized by the disclosures of this investigation.

Reaching the consideration of the recovery of funds taken from the treasury of the New Haven for illegal and indirect operations the report conveys the conclusion that suits are maintainable against Marsden J. Perry and Oakleigh Thorne of New York for improper or double commissions in the negotiations conected with the acquisition of the Westchester Road; also for $1,524,072, a large part of which ($1,200,-000 the report states) was expended by Mellen and used for corrupting legislative franchises and for the sum of $2,748,700, which went to John L. Billard in the deal with Boston & Maine stock.

Upon this phase of the affairs of the road the report lays down the following view:

If any expenditures were made in violation of the anti-trust laws of the United States, are not such expenditures ultra vires and is it not the legal obligation of the Directors to satisfy out of their own fortunes any loss which results to the company? Only lawful expenditures are authorized. All illegal disbursements are ultra vires. Directors cannot without accountability deplete a corporate treasury in ventures which are in violation of the laws of the land.

The report in the clearest declaration that the New Haven monopoly was corrupt and urges civil and criminal prosecution of the New Haven Directors. It says:

This investigation has demonstrated that the monopoly theory of those controlling the New Haven was unsound and mischievous in its effects. To achieve such monopoly meant the reckless and scandalous expenditure of money, it meant the attempt to control public opinion, corruption of government, the attempt to pervert the political and economic instincts of the people to insolent defiance of law. Through exposure of the methods of this monopoly the invisible government which has gone far in its efforts to dominate New England has been made visible.

It is inconceivable that these wrongs could have gone on without interference if the members of the Board of Directors had been true to the faith they owed the stockholders. A number of Directors appear in many instances to have voted without knowledge and to have approved the expenditure of many millions without information. According to the testimony of some of the Directors they merely approved what had been done by some committee or by some officer of the company.

A Body for Ratification.

The Directors' minutes reveal that it was largely a body for ratification and not authorization, as the law intended a Board of Directors should be. None of the Directors would have been so careless in the handling of his own money as the evidence demonstrates they were in dealing with the money of other people.

The Directors actively or passively acquiesced in the efforts of the Mellen-Morgan-Rockefeller régime to extend the domination of this corporation over the whole transportation field in New England.

If these Directors who were faithless to their stewardship were held responsible in the courts and at the bar of public opinion for the failure to do these things they should have done, the lesson to Directors who do not direct would be very salutary.

Most of the Directors of the New Haven accepted their responsibilities lightly. They failed to realize that their names gave confidence to the public, and that their connection with a corporation led the public to invest. When these Directors were negligent and serious losses resulted therefrom they were guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, of a breach of trust that was morally wrong and criminal in its nature.

Directors should be made individually liable to civil and criminal laws for the manner in which they discharge their trusts. A corporation can be no better or worse than those who operate it. It should be just as grave a crime to plunder stockholders or the public through a railroad corporation as it is to personally rob an individual.

The insuring of honesty throughout the management of the great railroads of the country is a most important question before the people today, and only when by thorough exposure of wrongdoing and an awakened public conscience coupled with effective laws this result is produced, may railroading be placed upon the high level that it should occupy. The revelations in this record make it essential for the welfare of the nation that the reckless and profligate financiering which has blighted this railroad system be ended, and until this is fully done there will be no assurance that the story of the New Haven will not be told again with the stockholders of some other railroad system as the victims.

Correspondence with Morgan & Co.

A sidelight on the investigation appears in an appendix giving correspondence between Commissioner McChord, who had immediate charge of the commission's hearings, and the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in regard to the examination of the books of the firm and the personal records of the late J. Pierpont Morgan in regard to New Haven affairs.

On May 26, this year, following the declaration by J. P. Morgan, Jr., in an interview, that these records were "available and ready for production before any proper tribunal at any time," Commissioner McChord telegraphed Mr. Morgan that the commission desired to avail itself of this offer and would be pleased to send its examiners to his office for the purpose. Mr. Morgan replied telling Commissioner McChord to have the counsel of the commission arrange with Francis Lynde Stetson for the "production of the records as offered," and added that "we should expect that all of the evidence thus produced would become a part of your records."

In a letter addressed by Commissioner McChord to Mr. Morgan July 6, he says that the accountants of the commission, when they went to the offices of Morgan & Co. in pursuance of the arrang

CARMANS NOW FACE FIRE OF GRAND JURY

Doctor's Auto Trip Is Under Scrutiny in Hunt for Weapon That Killed Mrs. Bailey.

NO IMMUNITY TO BE GIVEN

Mrs. Carman Receives a Letter Containing a White Powder—Bardes's Story Unshaken.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 13.—If Dr. Edwin Carman testifies before the Grand Jury in the case of his wife, Mrs. Florence Carman, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey, he probably will have first to sign a written statement waiving immunity. This was announced by District Attorney Lewis J. Smith today, on the eve of laying the Carman case before the Grand Jury.

The District Attorney also intimated that Mrs. Ida Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister, who he thought knew a great deal more about what happened at the Carman home at the time of the murder than had been elicited from her, would be obliged to sign a similar waiver before she would be allowed to testify before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Smith had explained that he would not allow Mrs. Carman to testify before the jury without first waiving immunity. He added that such an agreement in her case had been indicated by her lawyer, and that if the Grand Jury was willing to let her testify on the District Attorney's recommendation she would be called as a witness.

It became evident from the District Attorney's talk this evening that a careful search was being conducted for the murder revolver, which disappeared with the murderer, and the subsequent disposal of which the authorities had been unable to trace. In this connection, Mr. Smith said Dr. Carman would be asked to explain in great detail an automobile ride which the District Attorney has learned he took on the night of the murder, a few hours after the shooting.

According to the District Attorney, Dr. Carman, after the officials left the Carman premises and while they were busy following bloodhounds on the supposed scent of the murderer, was seen busily furbishing up and lighting his automobile.

Physician's Route in Question.

While the officials were away following the dog's false trail to Lynbrook, Mr. Smith learned, Dr. Carman left the house for an hour or two. He returned early in the morning. When asked to explain where he had gone on that occasion, Dr. Carman, according to the District Attorney, said that he had paid a visit to a patient. But the physician will be asked to trace in detail to the Grand Jury the route he followed on that visit, from the time he left his home until he returned. Dr. Carman will be asked to account also for every moment of the time he was out of the house that night after the shooting, when, he testified, he left the house to fetch Theodore Bedell, a friend, to identify the dead woman.

Dr. Carman said late tonight that his wife had received a letter containing a white powder which he presumed to be strychnine. The letter said that the sender sympathized with Mrs. Carman, and added, "Take one dose of this and you will feel all right." Warden Hulse of the jail was absent, but Sheriff Pettit admitted that a letter had been received by Mrs. Carman and would be examined by the authorities in the morning. He would not say whether it contained any drug.

Preliminary to the Grand Jury's investigation a conference was held in the office of the District Attorney until late this afternoon. Enoch Elwood T. Bardes, the star witness for the State, was questioned and cross-examined by George M. Levy, the Carman lawyer, in an effort to discredit his testimony that he had seen a woman resembling the description of Mrs. Carman on the night of the murder, walking away from the office window toward the back of the house immediately after the shot was fired.

At that conference, carried on in the presence of the District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney Weeks, and Sheriff Pettit, none of whom tried to keep the witness from answering any question which Levy put to him, the Carman lawyer was unable to shake the story Mr. Bardes told at the Coroner's inquest. Mr. Levy admitted that himself, as he emerged from the room, flushed and angry. But he insisted the conference had confirmed his opinion that Mr. Bardes's story was untrue. He said he had documentary evidence of financial transactions that showed Mr. Bardes up in an unfavorable light.

Says Bardes Was Unshaken.

District Attorney Smith was as much pleased as Mr. Levy was angry. He explained that he had allowed Mr. Levy to have absolutely free rein with the witness.

"I have no objection to what Levy thought of Bardes," Mr. Smith added. "In all his inquiry—and it was a drastic one—Levy did not develop that Bardes had ever been convicted of a crime or indicted. He showed that Bardes had had some little trouble in the past—as who has not?—and showed what purported to be a copy of a statement written by Bardes concerning the trouble in question. Levy never shook him once. Levy himself denied that he had had any intention of getting a warrant for Bardes at any time," added the District Attorney, calling to mind what purported to have been a conversation between Mr. Levy and a detective yesterday, in which reporters were allowed to overhear the lawyer tell the man at the other end of the wire to "hold up that warrant."

Mr. Smith said that when the Grand Jury took up the Carman case tomorrow, the first day's witnesses would be members of the Bailey family—Mr. Bailey, Madeline Bailey, daughter of the dead woman; Mrs. Kimball, cousin of Mrs. Bailey, and Mrs. Jennie Duryea, mother of Mrs. Bailey. They will be examined to show the time of Mrs. Bailey's departure from her home and to help fix the time of the murder and the incidents immediately thereafter. Harry De Beau, the real estate man who last saw Mrs. Bailey before she entered the Carman home, also will be examined. If the testimony of these witnesses does not take up the entire day, there also will be called tomorrow Dr. Howard Phipps, Dr. William H. Runcie, and Dr. Roy Grimmer, who performed the autopsy, and who will be asked to trace the course of the bullet.

Celia Coleman, the Carmans' negro maid, who has been missing from the ken of the Carman lawyer since Thursday, will be called as a witness on Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Smith would not tell whether the girl had changed her testimony given at the inquest, that she had been in the kitchen all evening on the night of the shooting, and that neither Mrs. Carman nor any one else had appeared there or passed through the kitchen door to or from the yard where the shot was fired.

Waivers of Immunity.

Such members of the Carman family as will be called to testify probably will be called on Thursday or Friday, Mr. Smith said. Mrs. Carman, if the jury consented to hear her, after she waived immunity, probably would testify on Thursday.

"Will you insist that Dr. Carman also sign a waiver of immunity before he is permitted to testify?" was asked of Mr. Smith.

"I think he will be asked. I think I may. He probably will," replied the District Attorney.

"And will you insist that Mrs. Powell also sign such a waiver?"

"I probably may," replied Mr. Smith.

The District Attorney is going to find out also whether the illness of Mrs. Platt Conklin, the mother of Mrs. Carman, is really so grave as to prevent the aged woman from testifying before the Grand Jury.

The importance of Mrs. Conklin's testimony is realized keenly, since she seems to have been peculiarly in the confidence of Mrs. Carman, she alone of all the family having known of the installation of the dictograph in the doctor's office, and she having accompanied Mrs. Carman to New York on the afternoon of the murder. So far there has been no effort to take her testimony in record form. Mr. Levy is to let Mr. Smith know today if he can take her testimony.

The District Attorney looks forward also to getting important new facts from Mrs. Powell in the Grand Jury room and to gain enlightenment on discrepancies and contradictions in her testimony at the inquest. He said he did not know whether he even would call before the Grand Jury the tramp Farrell who told of seeing a woman walk from the office window while he was walking away after begging for food at the rear door. From the beginning Mr. Smith has placed little faith in Farrell's story.

Mr. Smith said the Burns Detective Agency was to make a report to him in writing in a day or two. He was well satisfied with the work of Mr. Burns in the case so far, he added. He would not divulge what oral reports, if any, Mr. Burns had made, but admitted he had been unable to trace any previous intimacy between Dr. Carman and the murdered woman.

The attention of the District Attorney was called to the fact that in the affidavit of Celia Coleman given to the lawyer of Mrs. Carman and shown to the reporters by Mr. Levy last night, it was noticed that the girl's testimony there concerning here going to the pantry when the shot was fired had first read that she remained there "about five (5) or ten (10) minutes," but that these words had been crossed out and there had been written above them instead, "about a minute." Mr. Smith smiled, as if he felt that it didn't matter much what the affidavit contained.

In her testimony at the inquest the girl was made to admit that Mr. Levy caused her to sign the affidavit without reading it to her or letting her read it. This the lawyer denied. The District Attorney feels that the affidavit in the circumstances is not worth the paper it is written on.

"Gunman" Story Discredited.

The story about the hired gunman, "Joe Anderson," who supposedly was brought to Freeport by a jealous woman who paid him to bring the revolver with which the murder was done, fell to pieces today when the officials confronted the teller, a Bronx youth named Meyer D. Newman and self-styled "alias Duke de Leon," with a man answering the description of his alleged friend Anderson. They found one Joe Anderson at a downtown hotel named by Newman, traced him from there to a farm in Putnam County, and brought him here today. They let Anderson wander through the corridors of the Court House, and presently introduced there Newman himself, from the jail cell where he was awaiting sentence for carrying a deadly weapon. The two men passed each other time and again without any sign of recognition. Finally they asked Newman:

"Do you know who that man is?"

"No. Who is he?" he replied, looking blankly at Anderson.

"That's Joe Anderson," they told him.

"He's not my Joe Anderson," retorted the youth, quickly. "He's in Kansas City."

But the authorities are not looking for any more Joe Andersons.

The examination of Mrs. Carman before Coroner Norton, as Justice of the Peace, scheduled for this morning, was postponed by consent of the District Attorney and the Carman lawyer until July 21. Although a crowd was on hand to see the expected session, at which it was believed Mrs. Carman herself might be present at the formal adjournment, the curious were disappointed, for even the Coroner appeared.

Mrs. Carman spent the day in jail with her usual outward calm. Her husband visited her with the customary huge bunch of flowers, as well as a big box of candy. With these under his arms he posed for photographs in front of the jail. It was explained in behalf of Mrs. Carman that her sister, Mrs. Powell, had not visited her owing to Mrs. Carman's unwillingness to have any relatives except her husband call at the jail.

Mrs. Powell alone of all Mrs. Carman's family, it was recalled, was not at the Carman house when the officials, amid the avid interest of nearly all the villagers, went there and arrested Mrs. Carman. She remained working at her desk in the First National Bank, but on the next day she remained away from the bank and has been at the Carman home ever since.

ARRESTED AS BOY'S SLAYER

Farmer Taken When Offering Sympathy to Youth's Family.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERSIDE, N. J., July 13.—Edward Murphy, a farmer, who discovered the murder of Herman Fisher, 17 years old, who was shot as he was on his way home from his sweetheart's house, at Taylor's Station, early Sunday morning, was arrested today on suspicion of having committed the crime. Another man who was jealous of the boy's attention to Miss Ida Wilhelm, 18 years old, may be arrested before tomorrow.

Murphy is married, but does not live with his wife. A 10-gauge shotgun, such as was used to murder Fisher, was found hidden in Murphy's barn, with a pair of shoes which fitted the footprints found near the place of the crime. An additional piece of circumstantial evidence was a leaf from a pear tree caught in the trigger of the shotgun. The murder was committed near a pear orchard.

Murphy and Herman Fisher were formerly the best of friends. He was with George Fisher, 16 years old, brother of the murdered youth, when the body was found, and was solicitous about the family. Today he went to the Fisher home to offer his sympathy and insisted on accompanying Misses Anna and Elsie Fisher, sisters of the victim, to Riverside to aid them in purchasing mourning goods.

While Murphy was in Riverside the county authorities were investigating a story of his having made a threat. They questioned his father, C. Franklin Murphy, and his mother. The mother produced the shotgun. Murphy was arrested secretly and hurried off to the Mount Holly jail. He refused to make any statement.

W. W. ASTOR GIVES UP STRUGGLE FOR TITLE

Continued from Page 1.

The Observer three years ago. He had owned The Pall Mall Gazette since 1892, and he made J. L. Garvin, one of the foremost Unionist journalists, editor of both. With two such organs supporting the Tory cause through thick and thin no Unionist Government could possibly refuse whatever their proprietor should ask as a reward when the days of Ministerial plenty succeeded the lean days of opposition.

Now all these plans have come to nought, thanks to young Mrs. Astor's injudicious remark, which was overheard by her father-in-law.

Now William Waldorf is careless of his son's political prospects and considers only his own outraged feelings. He is even ready to abandon all hopes for a title for the Astor family because of these feelings. He is so determined to get rid of both The Observer and The Pall Mall Gazette that he is offering them at a price which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed on good authority is ridiculously below their real value as a purely business proposition.

For some time past The Pall Mall Gazette has been paying expenses, while The Observer is actually making a profit of about $50,000 a year.

The instruction to the solicitors were peremptory. They must sell both papers and sell them quickly. Mr. Astor wants to wash his hands of them and prove to his son that he is not going to tolerate the witticisms of his son's wife.

PUTS COAL CARRIERS UNDER INDICTMENT

Sweeping Charges Filed Against Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, and Northern Central Roads.

CHARGE ILLEGAL FAVORS

Fines of More Than $1,000,000 Possible — Second Criminal Case Under Commodities Clause.

ROCHESTER, July 13.—Indictments were filed today in the United States District Court against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railway Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company. All the indictments relate to transactions in connection with the mining of anthracite coal in the Pennsylvania fields and transportation to Buffalo and vicinity, and allege unfair advantages by the railroads over other shippers. The four companies are liable to fines of more than $1,000,000 in case of convictions.

The indictment against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company charges violation of the commodities clause of the Interstate Commerce act. Under this clause railroads are forbidden to transport commodities which they own, not required by them in their own business. It is the second criminal case under this clause.

The indictment charges that half a dozen coal mining corporations, ostensibly separately incorporated, which ship all their coal over the Pennsylvania system, in reality are owned, operated, and financed directly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The indictment contains twenty-five counts, the maximum penalty under the law for each violation being a fine of $5,000.

The indictment against the Northern Central Railway Company charges that it leased coal lands near Shamokin, Penn., to the Mineral Railroad & Mining Company at a rental in the form of a royalty of 28 cents a ton, and that while the mining company has been mining and shipping a million and a half tons yearly, the railroad company never has collected a cent in royalties. The Government asserts that by reason of this situation there was a discrimination in favor of this particular shipper. The indictment contains fifty counts, the maximum penalty for each violation being a fine of $20,000.

The indictments against the Lackawanna Railroad and Coal Companies charge that the railroad owns five trestles in Buffalo which are rented to the coal company at a nominal rental of $48 a year for the five trestles. It is asserted by the Government that this is a discrimination and gives an advantage to the coal company in the form of a concession or rebate from the freight rates paid by it to the railroad. The indictments each contain five counts, the maximum penalty being a fine for each offense of $20,000.

John Lord O'Brien, Federal Attorney for this district, has been working on the indictments for two months. The Grand Jury which returned them held the longest session in the history of the district.

CAR ROWDIES WERE GUNMEN

Detective Reads of Their Arrest and Lands Them for a Shooting.

Detective Burgess of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was reading a morning paper yesterday when his eye chanced on an account of the street car riot in Long Island City on Sunday evening. Among the names of men arrested for rioting he saw those of William Reddington, a youth of 18, who gave his address as 24 Columbus Avenue, and Alfred Dolan, 19 years old, of 513 West Fifty-second Street.

Burgess dropped his paper and hurried to the detective's room in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where he took two hats from a safe. On the sweat band of one hat were the initials W. R. and on the other the initials A. D.

The detective then went to the saloon of Patrick Shine, at 437 West Fifty-third Street near Tenth Avenue, and asked Shine if he could repeat the names of any of the six men who shot him in the shoulder and arm on June 20, in an attack on his saloon. Shine, among others, gave the names of Reddington and Dolan. The hats the detective had were found in the saloon after the men who had shot up the place had fled.

This was enough for Burgess. He took Shine to the Long Island City jail, where, according to the police, the saloonkeeper clinched the case against the two prisoners by identifying them as two of his assailants. After they had paid $3 fines for disorderly conduct in Long Island, they were rearrested and brought to Manhattan, charged with felonious assault.

AUTO JUMPS INTO DITCH.

Exploding Tire Stops a Race Up Noroton Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, July 13.—Two autos were racing up Noroton Hill last night when the tire of the machine driven by John Conway, a chauffeur of 302 West Fifty-second Street, New York, exploded. The auto left the road, plunged through a hedge, and then into a ditch.

A young woman and a man who were in the car were uninjured. Conway was cut about the face.

The passengers in Conway's car jumped aboard the other car, owned by Cyril Crimmins. Mr. Crimmins later had the damaged car taken to a garage for repairs. It was said that it belonged to a guest of Mr. Crimmins.

'POLITICS,' MELLEN'S COMMENT ON REPORT

Continued from Page 1.

satisfied. But in my case I am getting only the uncertain glory in the public estimation of having been a twin commander of a crew of piratical buccaneers. I believe that it is the way the Interstate Commerce Commission would have us classified."

The reporter found on inquiry that Mr. Mellen had stated the law with strict accuracy.

"I wish the Federal prosecuting authorities would name the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a joint defendant," said Mr. Mellen. "I would gladly testify to the implication of some men who are quite prominent in Boston financial circles."

Speaking of the recent election of James H. Hustis as President of the Boston & Maine, Mr. Mellen continued:

"He'll find it a hot seat when he takes it. He will get along all right if he succeeds in throwing overboard some of the controlling spirits on the board. I had to struggle with them. They thought they wanted control till they recently got it and then they didn't know what to do with it. They are still in that state."

Mr. Mellen was unwilling to mention names in any of his personal references. After this last digression he returned to the commission's report to make a few statements about the commission's strictures against the New Haven for having invested $400,000 in a newspaper.

"Well," said Mr. Mellen, "the Interstate Commerce Commission wants newspaper publicity and it gets it by going after it. We needed newspaper support and we went after it in the most sensible and direct way. When you want to get a thing you want to get it all. A railroad is a semi-political institution and needs publicity just as much as the Commerce Commission or others having a political axe to grind.

"I am glad, however, that the commission dubs me a criminal of the higher type. At least they give me credit for having been a leader and if I fell into criminal ways I at least was not a tool of other brigands. There is some solace to me in this thought. Whatever the undertaking I'd rather be a real Captain than one of the crew."

Boston & Maine Stock.

A further disclosure of the commission's report brought forth some statements relative to the purchase of the Boston & Maine stock by the Boston Railroad Holding Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven, incorporated under Massachusetts law for the purpose of purchasing and holding Boston & Maine stock. Mr. Mellen was told that the purchase of the stock was one of the acts of the New Haven that came in for condemnation, as being in violation of the Sherman act.

"If the purchase of the stock is to be the basis of a prosecution under the Sherman law or any other law, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts should be joined as a co-defendant and co-conspirator against the law of the United States and the welfare of the people of New England. For the purchase of the Boston & Maine stock by the holding company was done with the express authorization of the Massachusetts Legislature in the law providing for incorporating of the holding company in 1909."

J. P. MORGAN SURPRISED.

Puzzled by Commerce Board's Statement About His Books.

J. P. Morgan had seen only the extracts from the Inter-State Commission's report on New Haven, printed in the evening papers yesterday, and would not comment on the criticism of the management. It is expected in the financial district that he will issue a statement after studying the full report.

Mr. Morgan apparently was surprised at the reopening of the old question as to the right of the commission's examiner's to examine the banking firm's books in a hunt for matters bearing on the New Haven. This point was settled in a conference between Mr. Folk and Francis Lynde Stetson, at which it was agreed that all data pertinent to the investigation should be provided by the bankers. Mr. Morgan said that when the examiners left his office one Friday night he expected them to return on Monday, and that the report published yesterday was the first intimation he had that the work was not to be carried further.

President James H. Hustis of the New Haven Railroad, acting Chairman in the absence of Howard Elliott, who is on his vacation, said yesterday that until an official copy of the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission had been received, no statement would be issued by the company.

He added that when an official copy was received it would be put before the Board of Directors before any formal statement was made.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 13.—Although none of the Directors of the New Haven Railroad would admit it tonight, a special meeting of the Directors probably will be held before the close of the week. The regular monthly meeting was held last Saturday. The Directors were stunned by the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and will immediately begin sessions to take up the finding. It is believed that the first meeting will be held at noon on Wednesday.

None of the Directors here would talk about the report.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13.—Robert W. Taft refuses to talk about the Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the New Haven. He said that any statement in behalf of the Directors must come from the entire board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—As Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and T. De Witt Cuyler, both members of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Board, became Directors at that company subsequent to the completion of transactions criticised in the Interstate Commerce Commission's report, neither official would comment upon the report tonight. Mr. Rea and Mr. Cuyler both said they entered the New Haven Board in the later part of 1910, and could not comment upon things which transpired before that time.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 13.—John L. Billard after reading the Interstate Commerce Commission's report of the New Haven investigation today said he did not think there was any likelihood of prosecution by the Government. He said he was still a member of the New Haven board, and would attend the Directors' meeting in New York on Thursday.

"I have nothing to say for publication," said Mr. Billard. "There has been already too much said in the newspapers. One would think the Directors were all robbers from the accounts of the transactions; on the contrary, everything was above board and perfectly proper, with members of the board being well paid elderly business men, who knew what they were doing. I think that no official statement by the Board of Directors will be given out regarding the commission's report.

"The present stage of proceedings is too critical for any of the Directors to be making unnecessary comment. I think it would be impolitic for me to give out any statement at this time."

JUSTIFIED, SAYS BULKELEY.

Ex-Governor Gets Much Satisfaction Out of the Report.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13.—Morgan G. Bulkeley, at his Summer home at Fenwick, got considerable quiet satisfaction this evening by reading the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the New Haven Railroad investigation. Over the telephone tonight he said he thought the report fully justified. He said a year ago when he declared the financial management was "rotten."

"Aside from the question of individual liability, the report says nothing that hasn't been known by everybody in Connecticut for the last two years or longer," said Mr. Bulkeley. "I am no longer a stockholder and neither is the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of which I am President. I sold most of the stock last Winter, and got rid of the last 5,000 shares several months ago when the stock was at 70 or better.

"I don't care to offer a public opinion as to the criminal liability of the men who directed or permitted the weird mergers and company juggling in the various courts of this State. At the annual meeting in September, 1913, when I was on a New Haven train on the way to a meeting, I warned the stockholders that the management was financially rotten, but the most of them paid little heed to what I said and which has now been fully proved.

"I did my part toward influencing the stockholders, but I got out of the mess after the contest before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, and all I can say is that I feel completely justified in my action."

BODINE DEFENDS SALE.

Says Mellen Knew All About Rhode Island Securities Company.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Samuel T. Bodine, President of the United Gas Improvement Company, in discussing tonight the purchase by the New Haven Railroad of the Rhode Island Securities Company from his company, said:

"The New Haven Directors knew exactly what they were buying. They knew all about the company, and Mellen wanted the property. They believed it to be a wise policy to control all transportation in New England. We were not anxious to sell, but the New Haven sought the sale and had to pay our price to get the company, and we naturally considered in making our price what we expected to make out of the property in the future."

QUICK ACTION, SAYS McLEOD.

Bay State Official Thinks New Haven Stockholders Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 13.—Chairman Frederick J. MacLeod, of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, said tonight that the disclosures at Washington yesterday in regard to the New Haven would lead to quick action in bringing before the Attorney General of the commonwealth the apparent violations of Massachusetts laws. Mr. MacLeod believes that stockholders will be able to recover much of the money spent by the Directors of the road.

CALL FOR WARBURG AS BALANCE WHEEL

Conservative Senators of Both Parties Think Reserve Board Should Have a "Stabilizer."

FEAR EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

O'Gorman in Favor of the New York Banker—David Lamar's Hand Seen in the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Among conservatives of both the Democratic and Republican Parties there is an earnest desire to have Paul M. Warburg of New York confirmed as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. It is frequently said that the three selections that have been confirmed by the Senate are not men sufficiently well known to command instant and reassuring attention, while the two ex officio members of the board, Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Williams, the Controller of the Currency, have their critics on both sides of the chamber.

The feeling of uncertainty regarding the possible course to be followed by Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams is directed chiefly against Mr. Williams. The fear seems to be that unless men of high financial standing and great personal experience are included in the board's membership, Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams will dominate its policy, and that Mr. Williams will be its active director, because he will be able to devote more time to it than will the Secretary of the Treasury.

This view was expressed this afternoon by a distinguished Republican Senator, who is personally very favorable to Mr. Warburg's appointment. This Senator said nothing that might have been construed as personally offensive to Mr. McAdoo or Mr. Williams, but his idea seemed to be that both officials had personal animosities in the financial world that might consciously or unconsciously be determinative of their views on broader subjects.

But there is practically no disposition on the part of the Senate to attempt to modify the attitude of the Committee on Banking and Currency in its insistence that Mr. Warburg submit himself to examination. Mr. Warburg's refusal to accept the committee's invitation to appear has disappointed some of his friends and embarrassed others. This view of the case was expressed this afternoon by Mr. O'Gorman of New York, who, in spite of reports to the contrary, highly approves of his selection.

O'Gorman's Denial.

Mr. O'Gorman issued the following statement on the subject this afternoon in response to requests for his views:

I notice that The New York World has stated that I am opposing Mr. Warburg's confirmation. The statement has no foundation. The New York World could have found out the facts without any difficulty. I have favored Mr. Warburg's appointment, and several of my colleagues are aware of my high opinion of his qualifications. I regard him as fitted for the responsible place for which he has been named on account of his broad experience as a banker, his scientific knowledge of the system, and his absolute integrity. His delay in accepting the invitation of the Banking and Currency Committee, however, is embarrassing because the Senate is not likely to confirm an official who declines to meet a committee charged with the responsibility of inquiring into his qualifications. Federal Judges have not been offended by an invitation to appear before the Judiciary Committee. I am quite confident that Mr. Warburg will be confirmed after his appearance before the committee. I am not a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, having resigned my position on that committee several weeks ago to make way for a new Senator.

It is a pity that the great newspaper, before working itself up into a fury about my alleged hostility to a candidate for public office, did not deem it of sufficient importance to find out in advance what my actual attitude has always been.

Lamar at Work.

What was regarded as an effort on the part of David Lamar and his associates of the so-called Anti-Trust League to inject themselves into the fight over the appointment of Mr. Warburg to the Federal Reserve Board, appeared today in connection with a resolution introduced by Senator Poindexter of Washington, the only Progressive in the Senate. The resolution directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate Mr. Warburg's personal part in the Chicago & Alton and the Rock Island deals, both of which, according to published statements of Mr. Warburg's, happened before Mr. Warburg came to the United States. Shortly after introducing the resolution Mr. Poindexter was seen in conversation with Herman J. Shultels, Mr. Lamar's associate in the mythical league. The Chicago & Alton deal has already been made the subject of an elaborate report by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Poindexter's resolution follows:

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that the Interstate Commerce Commission be hereby directed to report to the Senate in the form, manner, and extent of the participation of Paul M. Warburg, recently nominated by the President for membership on the Federal Reserve Board, in the financial transactions or transfers or sale of stock or bonds of the Rock Island, Chicago & Alton, and other railway companies or systems.

A careful canvass of the Senate makes it certain that Thomas D. Jones of Chicago will be confirmed by a small majority. By a somewhat wider margin the motion that Senator Hitchcock will make to have the proceedings in open Senate will be defeated. It seems that nearly every Senator who favors Mr. Jones favors secret consideration of his appointment and some others think that the established custom of the Senate should not be changed for an individual case.

The net Democratic majority in the Senate over both Republicans and one Progressive, is ten. This means that a vote of five Democrats against Mr. Jones would tie the Senate, assuming that all Republicans were against him. But at least two Republicans, Senator Sherman, from Mr. Jones's State of Illinois and Senator Burton of Ohio, will vote for him, so that seven Democrats would have to oppose him in order to give the deciding voice to the Vice President. It does not appear likely that six Democrats will vote against him.

Democrats already committed against Mr. Jones are Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Reed of Missouri, who voted to reject him in committee. Mr. O'Gorman of New York, might also be put down as determined to vote against Mr. Jones on account of his indictment by the Federal Grand Jury for criminal conspiracy, although until he has read the official record of the indictment Mr. O'Gorman will not commit himself. Mr. Martine, from the President's own State of New Jersey, disapproves of Mr. Jones's selection, although he has not made up his mind how to vote. Mr. Lane of Oregon has about decided to vote against him. Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi, who is bitterly opposed to Mr. Warburg, seems for the moment inclined against Mr. Jones, and Mr. Walsh of Montana is mentioned unauthoritatively as of the same conviction.

Not Enough to Defeat Him.

All these taken together make seven Democrats, but there is nothing to make it certain that all of them will vote against Mr. Jones, at least if the vote is taken as it will be, in secret session. It seems now that the Democrats who will vote against Mr. Jones are Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Reed, Mr. Lane and possibly Mr. Martine and Mr. Walsh. At least three more votes would be necessary to his defeat.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that Democratic votes in opposition to Mr. Jones may be still further offset by votes of Republicans, who feel that the presence on the Federal Reserve Board of Mr. Jones would offer fruitful fields of later embarrassment to the Democratic Administration. But careful inquiry has not disclosed the names of these Republicans. The general impression is that an almost solid Republican vote will be cast against Mr. Jones on the ground that he is a defendant in a suit for conspiracy. The objection to Mr. Jones was thus expressed by Mr. O'Gorman:

"It is very embarrassing to have the vote to make a man a high official under the same Government that has characterized that man as an outlaw. Suppose the Government's characterization should be sustained by the courts and he should be adjudged guilty. What would be done with him then?"

To a suggestion that the defendant might pay the fine and retain his post, Mr. O'Gorman merely smiled.

The committee's report on Mr. Jones will be filed tomorrow.

President Wilson today denied that there was any conflict between him and the Senate over the nominations of Messrs. Warburg and Jones. In talks with callers he said he was working in complete harmony with the Democratic majority in the Senate, with only one or two exceptions. Mr. Wilson said he had definite assurances that Jones would be confirmed. He did not discuss the case of Mr. Warburg except to say that he thought the Senate as a whole would be perfectly fair.

FARMERS BACK UP WILSON.

Missouri Willing to Take His Word About Warburg and Jones

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Expressions obtained from representative farmers all over Missouri and the principal business men of the smaller towns show that the State is almost unanimous in favor of the President's position in demanding confirmation of the appointment of Paul M. Warburg and T. D. Jones to the Federal Reserve Board.

Missouri farmers who were interviewed took the general view that President Wilson had shown himself capable of dealing with every question that had yet arisen during his Administration, and their confidence in him was unshaken. They indorsed the President's assertion that every man who was connected with "Big Business" is not necessarily a criminal, and were willing to accept Mr. Wilson's estimate of the character and ability of Jones and Warburg, who were personally known to him.

The view was also expressed that as the country was waiting for the relief promised from the inauguration of the new currency system, the Senate was withholding this relief by dallying with the Federal Reserve Board nomination.

J. T. Moreland, farmer and rich stock raiser, said: "Outside of his handling of the Mexican situation, I'm with the President all the way. If he keeps on as he has started he'll make one of the greatest Presidents. I'm with him on the Federal reserve appointments."

C. C. Gillispie of Columbia, one of the biggest stock shippers in Missouri, said: "The President suits the Democrats of Boone County. I'll bank on his doing the right thing."

F. W. Lebb, cashier of the National Bank of Rolla, said: "The National Bank of Rolla is the only member in this section of the Federal Reserve Bank. I favor Mr. Jones in particular, and consider him a strong man, not from a partisan standpoint, but because he is an experienced business man."

FAVORITE OF CZAR STABBED BY WOMAN

Continued from Page 1.

St. Petersburg—he married early in life, but his wife never left her native village—and she is now studying in a college hitherto reserved for the daughters of aristocrats. This young woman is now the chief companion of the Czar's daughters.

Rasputin is said to address the Czar with the familiar "thee," and "thou," a freedom not even granted to Grand Dukes.

The names of an almost endless series of the best-known women in St. Petersburg social circles have been linked with that of this mysterious peasant's son. Women of unblemished reputation have fallen under the unexplained but irresistible spell which Rasputin seems to exercise.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The name of the woman who attacked Rasputin is said to be Guseva. One report is that he is dead.

On her arrest the woman declared that she wanted to avenge one of Rasputin's girl victims, who is now in a convent. After being lodged in a cell the woman attempted to commit suicide by cutting her wrist with a piece of glass. The woman declared that Rasputin was "a false prophet, leading everybody in Russia astray."

Mysticism—and mystics—have always attracted the Czar and Czarina, and the Siberian peasant Gregory Rasputin has been the latest of a succession of spiritualists, fanatics, and other persons of that kind who have gained favor at Tsarskoe-Selo.

According to report, however, Rasputin has become by far the most powerful and dangerous of the variegated procession, which included the insane monk Illodor, the late Father John of Kronstadt, and Philippe Landard, the French adventurer.

Rasputin, who was struck down by a woman, has women to thank for his rise to power. A few years ago he was one of the thousands of peasant mystics —some hermits, some wandering preachers — who abound in all the less advanced parts of the Russian Empire. But from the first his influence over women was strong, and when he finally won the interest of the widow of a provincial Governor who had been killed by terrorists, he started on the road which led him to his present position, which has been described as that of one of the three or four most powerful men in Russia.

Through this woman's influence he was brought to St. Petersburg, and through the efforts of other women of the highest circles he came to the Emperor's ear. Unfortunately for himself, he was a strong monarchist, and at first was prudent enough to pay more respect to the Holy Synod than most of Russia's mystic leaders had done. So, when the radical Illodor, who had attacked every one in Russia except the Emperor, turned his denunciations on Rasputin the whole force of the Court and Church cabals lined up behind the new favorite and caused the downfall not only of Illodor, but of his patron, the reactionary Archbishop of Saratoff.

Once in power, Rasputin began gradually to strengthen his own position; until a few months ago he was strong enough to come out openly and defy the Holy Synod, which tried unsuccessfully to resist the Emperor's desire to make Rasputin a priest. Since then his influence has been great. In a large house in a fashionable district of St. Petersburg he was accustomed to hold audiences for petitioners ranging from the poorest mujiks to the highest noblemen and their wives, taking their written requests and initialling them for the proper Minister or department. It is even said that he was sent by the Emperor to inquire into the fitness for promotion of provincial Governors, whom he judged according to their "purity of soul."

As to the purity of Rasputin's own soul there has been much dispute. There are those who assert that his real name is Vovykh, and that Rasputin, which means "rounder," was only a surname applied by peasants disgusted with his dissolute life. His friends, however, say that he was so distressed by the implications involved by his real name, Rasputin, that he got imperial permission to take the name of Gregory Novy, "the New Gregory." Yet scandal has been persistent with regard to his relations with his women admirers, at first among the peasantry, and later in the aristocracy of the capital.

So strong was Rasputin's influence early in 1912 that editions of the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg and the Golosmeski of Moscow in which his character was attacked were confiscated by the police. His influence is said to have been strong in the Bellis affair, and in a number of high official appointments. Yet there are those who credit him with real mystical insight, and declare that some of his remarks, while oracular, have deep and comprehensive value.

AMERICA TO HAVE A SEASLED BOTTOM

Curtiss Again Abandons Fins on the Airboat and Undertakes Another Experiment.

MAY RESORT TO WHEELS

Lieut. Porte Disappointed, but Might Attempt Ocean Flight by Launching from Land.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., July 13.—The America remained on land today while workmen from the Curtiss factory were converting her into a sealed by adding a false bottom. The craft cannot be taken out for another trial until tomorrow night.

The false bottom will be shaped at the bow like an inverted V which will gradually flatten out toward the stern. While the America was a blunt-nosed, flat-bottomed craft, much of her energy was lost in throwing the water to either side as she plowed through Lake Keuka. It is hoped with the new style of construction to use this energy toward helping the America to plane.

Instead of throwing off volumes of water on either side of the boat, the two sharp prows are expected to force the two streams together in the concave bottom of the boat and thus lift her upward.

"The seasled makes the most efficient planing surface," said Mr. Curtiss. "I used it at San Diego in 1910 on some of the first airboats I was building. It brought the boat on top of the water promptly and made it easy to fly. I was forced to discard it at the time, however, because it was too frail. I gave up experimenting after an airboat with this bottom came down on the ocean with a little too much force, split along the keel, and sank. We can make it strong enough on the America, however, so this will not occur.

"The temporary bottom which we are building will add about 300 pounds to the weight of the America. If it is successful we will rip out the true bottom and build a new one of this type. With its reconstructed bottom the America will weigh only about 100 pounds more than she did before. It would take fully a week to make the necessary structural change and the America could not possibly be shipped from New York before July 25.

"The submerged fins were given up because Lieut. Porte thought it might take too long to perfect them. It is possible, though, that we will have to return again to the fins."

There is very little chance now that Lieut. Porte will be able to leave New York on July 18 for Newfoundland. The air pilot plainly shows his disappointment over the failure of the various means of lifting the boat from the water.

Lieut. Porte was asked today about the reports that he had plan

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Camp Fire Reflections

In the freemasonry of the woods there are no false standards.

Sentimental distinctions disappear.

Men are re-humanized — ideas are cleared.

Getting close to Nature means getting close to one another.

The millionaire and the clerk are both benefited when they sit on the Board of Directors around the camp fire.

The Abercrombie & Fitch Store appreciates being the Clearing House for this Big Business of the Woods.

It is a straight-from-the-shoulder testimonial.

Creature Comforts for Campers

Constantly improved equipment, from tents to frying pans—giving every camper the benefit of the experience of veterans.

From a $2.50 waterproof "lean-to" up to a $150 canvas bungalow.

With all the furnishings, air mattresses, pillows, French army cots, sleeping bags, army and Indian blankets, packs, canoes and cook outfits known to the most experienced camper.

Most of the equipment designed in this house to meet the requirements of the foremost explorers and sportsmen.

French wicker covered Flasks of flint glass, holding two quarts—a long felt want—positively unleakable—$2.50 to $3.25.

Most complete line of Flasks and Refrigerating Bottles in America.

Flash Lights for camp use, from $1 up.

Khaki Camp Clothes

Norfolk suits of Government standard khaki — strong, smart and serviceable.

Cut on the same models as A. & F. tweed Norfolks—shoulders that cling comfortably.

Coats, $3.50 and $4; long trousers, $1.50 and $1.75; knickerbockers, $2.50; khaki hats, 75 cents.

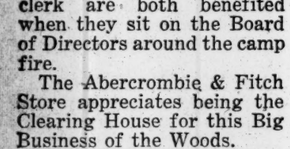
Oxford sporting shirts, $2.

The best assortment of flannel shirts in the country.

Complete khaki outfits for sportswomen, $10 up.

Moccasins, camp and hunting shoes of every description.

Imported "Globe-Trotter" Cook Outfits



Most compact aluminum kits ever shown. Above set nested is only 4 inches high by 7 inches diameter.

Contains alcohol gas stove, kettles, stew pan, fry pan, food container, alcohol container and strainer. Price, $7.

Larger Kits in proportion.

Shot Gun Season Approaching

Don't wait until the season opens—now is the time to be fitted.

You may need a cast-on or cast-off—anticipate your wants in order that your gun may be ready.

Guns fitted to both men and women.

Camp Games and Miscellanies

To while away rainy afternoons and idle hours.

Duck-on-a-Rock, $2.50.
Quoits, $1 up.
Roll-up Card Tables, $5.
Camp Pinochle Sets, $3.
Camp Poker Sets, $1.25 up.
Roulette Wheels, $3.50 up.
English Briar Pipes, $2 up.
"Camp Fire Mixture" smoking tobacco—widely known—65 cents a package.
"Laurentide" cut plug, 40 cents.

Store closes daily at 5:30, Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Write for our Booklet, "Summer Sporting and Country Clothes for Women."

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
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53-57 West 36th St., New York

DAILY TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

HUERTA LEAVING MEXICAN CAPITAL

Was Expected to Depart for Vera Cruz Last Night or This Morning.

CARBAJAL TO SURRENDER

Washington Predicts Swift Overtures for Peace—Carranza Insists on Severe Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 13.—It is learned from a trustworthy source that Gen. Huerta will leave here some time tonight or early tomorrow morning for Vera Cruz, supposedly to sail on the steamer Espagne of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

It is reported here that the Espagne has received orders to delay her sailing from Vera Cruz for two or three days, and this gave rise to various theories during the day.

The Foreign Minister, Señor Carbajal, received the Diplomatic Corps formally at noon. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, Señor Carbajal made no statement of special import during the reception, which was purely conventional and very brief. Señor Carbajal paid brief ceremonial visits to the various legations this afternoon.

Neither the Senate nor the Chamber of Deputies met, and there was no sign of the expected developments.

MEXICO CITY, July 13.—According to statements in authoritative quarters here, unless a quick agreement is reached between the contending factions in Mexico, Francisco Carbajal, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will sever his connection with the administration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 13.—Indications here today seemed to show that the recent talk about Gen. Huerta quitting the Presidency had not been substantiated by the developments of the last few days.

According to some persons this was due to the fact that Huerta allowed the report of his giving up his post to be circulated for diplomatic and strategic reasons while he personally reserved the right to squelch the story after the effect of it had been felt.

Now it is being said here that Huerta appointed Carbajal as Minister of Foreign Affairs merely to rally the legal element around him in order to obtain approval of his acts by the Mexican Congress, never intending that Carbajal should become President.

Reports reached here today that the rebels in their recent capture of Zacatecas and Guadalajara executed several priests, and that this is causing much indignation throughout southern Mexico. Several prominent ecclesiastics, making their way out of Mexico through this port, are highly indignant and say they will never return to Mexico unless peace is established by some other authority than the Constitutionalists.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, July 13.—Four hundred laborers, acting under orders from Mexico City, started work today repairing the gap in the Mexican Railway connecting Vera Cruz with the capital. The rushing of the work is believed here to indicate a possibility that the first train to pass over the repaired road may be a special conveying Gen. Huerta and his family to the coast.

Quantities of rails and ties have been hauled to the break, a little over six miles from Vera Cruz, and the two-mile stretch, which has been without rails since April 21, will be restored to working order within two days at the most.

The body of Capt. Clarence S. Owen of the Marine Corps, the first officer to die here from disease since the American occupation, was started on its homeward voyage to the United States today on the battleship Florida. Dysentery was the cause of Owen's death.

Simple military honors were rendered to the dead marine, but special funeral services were held at the Municipal Palace under the direction of the army Masons and the Army and Navy Union.

CARBAJAL LIKELY TO YIELD.

Expected to Open Negotiations Quickly with Rebels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A real crisis in the Mexican situation is believed by Administration officials and the Constitutionalists to be at hand.

The State Department has received definite information that Gen. Huerta is certain to step down and out this time. This information does not indicate the day or hour of his passing, but indicates that he will surely resign within ten days, turning the reins of office over to Señor Carbajal, the new Minister of Foreign Relations.

Señor Carbajal, when in chief authority, according to the information of the State Department, is expected to communicate with the Constitutionalists, offering to turn the Government over to them under certain conditions. It is believed that this offer will be made directly to the Constitutionalists, and not through the A B C mediators. The Constitutionalists are expected to reply that the Government left behind by Huerta must surrender unconditionally or the Constitutionalists will advance and take Mexico City.

A leading Constitutionalist tonight made these prophecies:

First. That there will probably not be another battle before the Constitutionalists enter Mexico City if unless the Government left behind by Huerta offers resistance to the advance of the rebels.

Second. Señor Carbajal, once in the Presidency as acting head of the Government, will issue an address, indicating his intention to offer no further resistance.

Third. The Constitutionalists will gain control of the capital soon by force of arms or through the Carbajal Government throwing up its hands. This event may come within two weeks.

European Powers Nag Carranza.

Constitutionalist agents here believe that the situation will soon clear if there is no resistance by the Carbajal Government and there are no foreign complications. They are not so certain, however, that there will be no foreign complications. Information was received today that the A B C Governments and certain large European nations wanted Carranza to give a definite statement of his attitude toward the recognition of the foreign debts and obligations incurred by the Huerta Government. Carranza is not inclined to give any promise to recognize these debts as valid. The Constitutionalists say that they may recognize such debts as they regard as binding on the nation, but feel that these debts must be carefully scrutinized.

There were intimations in diplomatic circles today that some of the powers would not recognize Carranza unless guarantees were given respecting the recognition of the Huerta foreign obligations. The Constitutionalists assert, however, that if those holding obligations incurred by the Huerta Government will wait until the debts can be carefully scanned, the Constitutionalists will deal fairly with the creditors.

The belief is strong in official and Constitutionalist circles tonight that Carbajal will find a way to turn the Government over peacefully to the rebels and thus avert further bloodshed. Much depends, however, on the position Carranza takes in regard to property rights throughout the Republic, a general amnesty, and recognition of the foreign debts.

There were intimations here tonight that despite the truce between Carranza and Villa the biggest problem in the settlement of the Mexican situation will be Villa. Word comes from Torreon that Villa has allowed it to become known that, while he has no ambition for the Presidency, he is determined that some men shall not be named, and one of these on the Villa blacklist is said to be Carranza. Villa is said not to be opposed to Carranza for provisional President, but he does not want Carranza or any one else actively identified with the revolution to be chosen as the regular President.

Will Not Recognize Carbajal.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — The Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who is caring for the interests of the United States in that country, telegraphed the State Department today that the resignation of Gen. Huerta in favor of Francisco Carbajal, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, was expected tomorrow or Wednesday.

Minister Suarez of Chile, one of the three mediators, sought an informal talk with Secretary Bryan to learn the prospective attitude of the United States toward the Carbajal Government. While the Washington Government will not recognize Carbajal, Minister Suarez learned that it was not disinclined to treat informally with the new Administration until a transfer of power to the Constitutionalists could be effected.

Gen. Carranza has notified the United States, through John R. Silliman, formerly Consul at Saltillo and now personal representative of President Wilson there, that under no circumstances will he sanction conferences with representatives of Gen. Huerta to draft terms of peace. He told Mr. Silliman that only the unconditional surrender of the authorities at Mexico City would be accepted.

Gen. Carranza explained that he had consulted all his Generals, and their unanimous opinion was that the plan of Guadalupe, providing that he himself as President ad interim take military possession of Mexico City should be carried out to the letter.

Carranza Promises to Keep Order.

Carranze assured the American representative that the Constitutionalist forces soon would enter Mexico City and maintain order there. He suggested that the Huerta forces surrender unconditionally, and said he would give ample guarantees for the protection of life and property.

Officials here indicated that while the American Government would have preferred to see peace conferences, no step would be taken by the United States to interfere with the triumphant progress of the revolution. The Constitutionalists have been informed in unequivocal terms, however, that they will not receive recognition if excesses are committed on their entry into Mexico City.

The Washington Administration and the South American mediators are not relaxing their efforts to bring about the change of administration in Mexica City without disturbance. Plans are making for the transmission of suggestions between representatives of the two factions with a view to effecting the transfer quickly.

Local Constitutionalists think the precedent of 1880 might be followed, when Miramon, who had overthrown Benito Juarez, the legally elected President, was crushed by the revolutionists. Miramon abdicated, leaving executive authority in the hands of the City Council. That Huerta or Carbajal should retire, leaving the police power over the city of Mexico City in the hands of the council until Carranza could reach the capital, was the suggestion advanced by Fernando Iglesias Calderon and other Constitutionalist representatives.

KING TO RECEIVE KRUCKMAN

Latter Will Explain the Round-the-World Flight Project.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—A great effort is to be made to enlist King George's interest and moral support for the Panama-Pacific Exposition's round-the-world flight.

Thanks to the American Embassy's good offices, Mr. Kruckman, the Commissioner for the flight, will have an interview with the King within a week or ten days. Mr. Kruckman will tell the King the details of the projected flight, and believes his interest will insure hearty British participation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES understands that Commander Symington, the United States Naval Attaché here, has practically obtained the British Government's assurance that British warships will patrol the waters between Iceland and Scotland during the flight.

Mr. Kruckman hopes to get away from London next week, going to Iceland and thence to Greenland and Denmark.

CARRIED UP BY DIRIGIBLE.

Italian Soldier Falls 500 Feet and Is Killed.

UDINE, Italy, July 13.—While ten soldiers were holding a dirigible balloon by ropes today a sudden gust swept it from the ground. Nine of the soldiers let go, but the tenth was carried up.

The crew of the dirigible made every effort to haul the man aboard, but he fell from a height of 500 feet, and was killed.

Two Russian Airmen Killed.

ODESSA, July 13.—Capt. Firsoff, of the General Staff of the Russian Army, and a passenger were killed while making a flight at the aerodrome here today.

Steamer Virginie at Havre.

HAVRE, July 13.—The French Line steamer Virginie, which broke down on her voyage from New York, whence she sailed on June 27 for Havre, was brought into port here today by the British freighter Etonian.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

DISENTIS, Switzerland, July 13.—The Canton of Grisons today celebrated the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Benedictine abbey here by St. Sigisbert, an Irishman who in 614 began his work of converting the wild hunters of the Alpine forest. The abbey is reputed to be the oldest in the world except one in Rome.

MONTEVIDEO, July 13.—El Dia, the official newspaper, announces that a bill is to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow granting to Uruguayan women the same political rights as are possessed by men, on condition that they are not incapacitated by any clause in the constitution.

FREEDOM OR WAR, DECLARES CARSON

Says He Has Authority to Set Up Opposition Government in Ulster When He Sees Fit.

BOYNE CELEBRATION QUIET

Both Sides Seem to Realize Responsibility—Firing Over Nationalists' Houses at Londonderry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14.—"Ulster has taken her final decision," says The Daily Mail. "It was announced by Sir Edward Carson at Drumbeg yesterday in a speech of exceptional gravity. He said he had authority to act, and, if necessary, 'will do so with the most grim determination.'

"With him rests the power to choose the moment for setting up the oppositional Government. He warned the British Cabinet that they must either leave Ulster alone or put her down by force. His watchword was 'No surrender.'

"His speech was delivered to a vast, impressive demonstration of Loyalists, held to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne. A hundred thousand men marched in procession before him while drums boomed and cheers filled the air.

"Throughout the province yesterday there were similar demonstrations on a smaller scale, marked by the same resolute attitude.

"While Ulster has made up her mind, the British Cabinet muddles and drifts."

The Daily Mail's Belfast correspondent writes:

"Tonight (Monday) I have been in communication by telephone with Daily Mail correspondents in all parts of the province, and from every quarter I was informed that the day passed off quietly. The Orange organization has been completely successful in its efforts to secure a perfectly peaceful celebration of the Boyne anniversary.

"The days of scrimmage and shillalahs have gone. The 'Twelfth' is no longer an excuse for excesses. An army now marches where a rabble once rioted."

The Daily News says:

"The great Orange demonstration near Belfast in celebration of the Battle of the Boyne and the minor parades elsewhere in Ulster passed off yesterday without trouble or unpleasantness. All was quiet everywhere. Much of this happy result was due to the wonderful restraint exhibited by the Nationalists. They bore insults in silence, not responding to provocation.

"Sir Edward Carson, in a characteristic speech, made bitter references to the Government. There was also a reference to the men in the army who had refused to obey the Government, and a declaration that the same thing would happen again if any attempt were made to employ the forces of the Crown."

LONDON, July 13.—The recognition of the danger inherent in the existence of two armed volunteer bodies seems to have imbued Irishmen with a sense of added responsibility.

The Battle of the Boyne was commemorated today in Ireland with tremendous enthusiasm, but there was a more noticeable absence of disorder than on past occasions of this kind.

Following the custom, a great procession marched from Belfast to Drumbeg, where Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, made his now familiar speech defying the Government either totally to exclude Ulster from home rule or come out and fight.

Lord Londonderry at Enniskillen and Walter Hume Long, M. P., at Garvagh, made speeches in a similar vein, but no disorder was reported at any point up to a late hour tonight.

Rival Nationalist and Orange processions at Glendermot reached the stage of jeering at each other, and for a few moments it looked like trouble, but the police succeeded in keeping the processions apart until the danger was over.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the present session of Parliament would come to an end about the close of August and that the new session would begin early in the Winter, which is thought to mean December. Before the present session ends the Government will introduce its proposals for the reform of the House of Lords.

Under this arrangement home rule and Welsh disestablishment will automatically pass into law by the end of August.

Rumors of the early dissolution of Parliament continue to float around, but there is nothing to substantiate them.

The House of Lords today concluded the report stage of the bill amending the Home Rule bill.

An amendment was adopted providing for proportional representation in the elections for the Dublin Parliament, and several minor amendments were added to the bill.

BELFAST, July 13.—The insistent demand of the Protestant portion of the Province of Ulster for exclusion from the operations of the Irish Home Rule bill lent added interest to today's celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, which was carried out here with the greatest enthusiasm.

Sir Edward Carson rode at the head of some 5,000 Orangemen, accompanied by the usual fife and drum bands, the procession including a sprinkling of Orangemen from the United States and the British colonies. They marched through the City of Belfast to Drumbeg, where a great open-air meeting was addressed by Sir Edward Carson and other leaders.

The Nationalist quarter of Belfast was carefully avoided by the demonstrators and on no occasion during the procession did the rival factions come into contact.

So little did the authorities expect trouble that they depended entirely on the local police force to keep order, but all the military were confined to barracks, as is usually the case when political demonstrations take place.

A great crowd of tourists, including many Americans, came to see the procession and to hear the speeches, which were a prelude to resolutions calling on the Ulster leaders to take what steps they considered necessary to prevent Ulster from coming under the authority of the Dublin Parliament.

Sir Edward Carson was the hero of the day. Buttons bearing his portrait were worn by practically every man in the procession, while great canvases spread across the streets in the Unionist section of the city bore his likeness.

It is regarded as significant that in recent interviews which he has given, Sir Edward Carson is quoted as saying that the only condition of peace is the exclusion of Ulster "for the present," while the more remote action of the Unionists must, in his opinion, depend on the way the Dublin Parliament treats Protestants in the other provinces of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY, July 13.—The Orangemen here began the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne with a cannonade, in the course of which they projected their explosives so that they burst over the residences in the Catholic section of the city.

The Nationalists, believing the cannonade to be the prelude to aggressive action on the part of the Orangemen, organized for defense, but no collision between the two parties occurred.

While the Orangemen were attending church on Sunday and the police were busy guarding their processions the Nationalist volunteers succeeded in bringing into the city two automobile loads of rifles. The rifles had been landed at the entrance to Lough Swilly by a passing steamer from America under the noses of the crews of a flotilla of destroyers lying in the Lough.

DRUMBEG, July 13.—The Orangemen's demonstration here today culminated in a scene of immense enthusiasm around the tiny platform where Sir Edward Carson, Bible in hand, pledged the Covenanters never to surrender to coercion, to remain loyal to the Throne, and never to waver in their support of their leaders in the fight against home rule.

Sir Edward, in a speech which evoked tremendous enthusiasm, served notice on the British Government that unless it was prepared to leave Ulster alone it would very shortly find the Ulstermen recognizing no Government except the Provisional Government of Ulster. He said that he had received authority to act, and if necessary that meant he was to exercise his powers without regard to consequences to himself. The Ulstermen, he added, were not going to give way and were bound to win because God would defend the right.

Sir Edward offered the Government the alternatives of giving Ulster a clean cut-out of home rule or of coming to fight the Ulstermen. These, he said, were the only possible alternatives. Ulster, he concluded, was claiming only justice, and if it did not get it from the Government, it would take it for itself.

GUNBOAT TO ISLE OF PINES.

Cuban Government Acts—Gonzales Bids Americans Be Calm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 13.—The Government has sent a gunboat to the Isle of Pines with an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and an army officer. The latter takes command of the rural guards there, two detachments of which are now commanded by non-commissioned officers.

The American Minister, Mr. Gonzales, has wired the American colony, advising calmness.

ISLE OF PINES INQUIRY.

Cuban Minister Goes to Investigate Killing of American.

HAVANA, July 13.—The Secretary of Justice today ordered Attorney General Hector de Saavedra to go to the Isle of Pines to investigate the circumstances of the death of Duncan Campbell, an American who was mortally stabbed on July 11 by Victor Perez after a quarrel.

The Secretary will be conveyed to the island by a revenue cutter.

Art Students to Wed in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 13.—The marriage will take place on Wednesday at St. Luke's Church here of William J. L'Engle, formerly a well known Yale athlete, who is now studying at the Beaux Arts Academy, and Miss Lucy Brown, whose father is a member of the Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company, the well known New York real estate firm. Miss Brown is studying art at the Grande Chaumière School.

COUNTESS GETS DECREE.

Lady Russell, for Whom Her Husband Went to Jail, Wins Suit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—No mention was made in court today of the marriage in Nevada of the Countess Mollie Russell and Earl Russell when the Countess brought suit for the restitution of conjugal rights.

It was only the second ceremony, which took place at a registry office in London on the return of the pair from America in 1901, that was mentioned in court. Counsel also suppressed the story of the Earl's imprisonment for bigamy in marying Mollie Cooke, a beautiful American girl, while his first Countess was still alive. The latter divorced him, and now the woman for whom he suffered imprisonment has in turn brought him a second time into the Divorce Court.

Only the barest facts were related. The pair lived together as husband and wife until last February, when the Earl wrote to his wife that he had decided not to live with her again. She replied, refusing to take him seriously and expressing the hope that he would return, saying she was prepared to welcome him and forgive the past.

Earl Russell answered that he was "grimly and finally resolved" not to continue to live with her. He said he had no quarrel with her, and bore her no ill-will.

The court ordered the Earl to return to the Countess within fourteen days.

ACCUSES AMERICAN BANK.

Head of Liverpool Firm Blames It for His Bankruptcy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Commercial morality in the United States was very low, said A. H. Crow in the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court today, when the firm of Crow, Rudolph & Co. filed a petition. Its deficiency is nearly $1,000,000.

Mr. Crow said a firm in Pensacola, Fla., owed his firm $450,000. The American company had a guarantee from a bank in Florida, but he had been told by the Bank Examiner that the guarantee was ultra vires.

The Official Receiver said it was difficult to see why Mr. Crow accepted the position lying down. He could not think that any bank would defend such action on a question of liability.

ITALIAN PEASANT KILLS 7.

Victims Include Priest and Doctor—Carabineers Hunting Him.

BERGAMO, July 13.—A peasant of the village of Camerata Cornello, Simone Pianetta by name, today killed seven persons, presumably to satisfy old hatreds in the case of some of them, and then took refuge in the mountains, where Carabineers are hunting him.

Pianetta appeared in the neighboring village of San Giovanni Bianco armed with a gun. Coming upon the village physician, Dr. Moralla, he shot him dead. He proceeded to the house of the parish priest, Father Palenl, burst into a room where the priest was sitting at the bedside of his stepmother, and killed him before the eyes of the sick woman, who is dying from the shock.

Pianetta's next victim was Signor Giudice, secretary of the local authority, and he also shot to death Giudice's daughter, Valeria.

On leaving Giudice's house, Pianetta proceeded toward the open country and on his way killed two men who were walking along the highway. He closed his list by shooting a laborer as the latter was digging in a field.

LIVERPOOL DOCK STRIKE.

Power Stations Rendered Idle and Several Liners Tied Up.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—A strike was started today among the Mersey dock employes with the object of enforcing recognition of the workmen's unions and bringing about the establishment of a joint board of workmen and employers to deal with disputes.

While the strike was not general, many of the power stations were rendered idle and several liners were imprisoned in the docks owing to the impossibility of opening the gates.

DUKE OF AOSTA VERY ILL.

Cousin of King of Italy Is Suffering from Typhoid Fever.

NAPLES, July 13.—The Duke of Aosta, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, is reported to be dangerously ill.

He has been suffering from typhoid fever for the past three weeks.

The Duke suffered a sudden relapse yesterday, and his condition is causing much anxiety, as there are symptoms of weakness of the heart.

MAD OFFICER KILLS FAMILY.

Feared Arabs Would Attack Them—Later Commits Suicide.

ORAN, Algeria, July 13.—Under the influence of an overpowering hallucination that Arabs were about to capture them, Capt. Gouze of the Second Regiment of the Foreign Legion shot and killed his wife and three children as they slept, and then committed suicide.

The Captain left a letter explaining that he had been suffering from hallucinations for some months of ever-increasing force. Last night a vision of his wife and children in the hands of Arabs and being subjected to torture recurred so vividly that he seized a pistol to kill them and thus save them from horrors worse than death.

As on previous occasions, the hallucination passed quickly, and he was confronted with his dreadful deed. Overcome with grief, he resolved to join his family in death, and sent a bullet through his brain.

Half Yearly Sale Stein-Bloch Suits

$28 and $25, now

$18.75

All this season's models made expressly for this Summer and this shop.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Double S&H Stamps Mornings
Single S&H Stamps Afternoons

MAIN BUILDING

Our Big Scoop!

From Thomas Landau, Bro. & Co., 831 Broadway, We Have Bought Their Entire Surplus Stock of

Finest

Summer Suits

For Men and Youths

Usual Prices, $12, $15 and $20; Your Choice, Today, at **$8.95**

Now, this is good news indeed, and there's really little more to be said than we have already said in our headline.

These Suits are the best that this well-known maker produces.

There is a size for every man and every youth, and a style and a pattern to suit everybody.

Included Are:

Landau's English Model Suits
Landau's Soft Rolling Lapel Suits
Landau's Patch-Pocket Suits
Landau's Blue Serge Suits
Landau's Pencil-Stripe Suits
Landau's $20 Worsted Striped Suits
Landau's Handsome Brown, Gray, Olive, Blue and Tan Shades in Patch-Pocket and Conservative Style Suits.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's and Boys' 15c & 25c Collars, Laundered & Soft—*Today, Each* **5c**

THE LAUNDERED COLLARS—newest fold shapes, classed as "seconds," but in most instances this is because they have been defectively laundered; all sizes for men and boys, from 11 to 19.

THE SOFT COLLARS—all perfect, best shapes, all sizes from 11 to 19.

FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY

B. Altman & Co.

A Remarkable Reduction Sale of Women's Coats and Wraps

will be commenced this day (Tuesday) and will present an unusual opportunity for securing desirable Outergarments of fine qualities

AT ONE-HALF THE FORMER PRICES

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Not a Fault in NOTASEME

Firm and Elastic Rib Top
Fine-Gauge Sheer Fabric
Lustre and Color Guaranteed Permanent
3-Ply High Spliced 4-Ply Heel (Cable-Twist)
3-Ply Sole 4-Ply Toe (Cable-Twist)
Seams Absolutely Accurate and Uniform

Do you want long-wearing, perfect-fitting, fast color hosiery—hosiery that "sets" snug and smooth over the ankle?

Then you want NOTASEME Hosiery?

For men, women and children—at leading dealers.

NOTASEME PERFECT-PROCESS HOSIERY

PURE SILK 50¢ SILK-LISLE 25¢

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

have prepared, in their Men's Tailoring Department, on the Third Floor, for today and continuing until Friday evening, the following Extraordinary Offering of

Men's Suits to Order at $25.00

Regular Values $35, $38, $40, $42 and $45

PRESENTING a superb collection of more than a hundred patterns of foreign and domestic suitings to select from; including extreme light-weights for immediate wear, and medium weights, for all year round wear—plain blues, blacks and grays; also various checks, plaids and stripes and many handsome mixtures. Coats will be made, quarter, half or full lined, as desired. Extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 inch chest measure.

It is a rare opportunity that brings such splendid fabrics into an offering of suits made to measure and fit fully guaranteed, at $25.00.

The Semi-Annual Sale of

Saks Suits for Men

Formerly $43, $40, $38, $35, $30 and $28

at $23

A small charge will be made for alterations.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

TANNENBAUM, TAMED BY HUNGER, GIVES UP

I. W. W. Leader in Blackwell's Mutiny Sends for Warden and Promises to Obey.

ONLY 24 NOW IN COOLERS

Informers Give Names of More Peace Disturbers and All Are to be Punished.

Frank Tannenbaum, the I. W. W. agitator who was sent to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for raiding a church, and who was one of the ringleaders in the recent rebellion in that prison, has yielded to authority and has promised to be good. He pleaded with Warden Patrick Hayes yesterday and the Warden promised to let him out of the "cooler" this morning.

When the incendiary fire was started in the shoe shop of the penitentiary last Wednesday morning Tannenbaum was the first to proclaim a general strike. He organized the men in the brush factory, where he was working, and openly defied the Warden.

"I am against the Warden because he represents the authorities," he shouted from a table top. Warden Hayes heard his words and shortly after that Tannenbaum was in the "cooler."

Tannenbaum has been in solitary confinement about 130 hours and in that time he has eaten eight four-ounce slices of bread. He has slept on a cement floor and has been deprived of all privileges. When he called for the Warden yesterday he said he had had enough. He had no personal complaint to make, he said, but had been led to his speechmaking through a desire to help his "brothers." He hated to give in—that was obvious—and begged the Warden to give him some place other than among his old comrades in the brush factory.

"No, my boy," said the Warden, "you will go back to work in the same shop. That is just where I want you."

The announcement of Tannenbaum's surrender was made by Commissioner Katharine Bement Davis of the Department of Correction, after she had made a visit to the penitentiary yesterday. Warden Hayes talked to reporters, but he gave no intimation that Tannenbaum had yielded. In fact the Warden told the reporters that he had every reason to believe that Tannenbaum would "stick to his principles," and be the very last one to give in.

While the number of insurgents decreased by about a score yesterday, more than 100 were still holding out for their "rights." All of these remained in their cells. They include the leaders of the insurgents, all of whom are in coolers.

The population of the coolers, strange to say, is increasing. On Sunday 16 were confined there, but now there are 24. The increase is due to the Warden's investigation. It is understood that informers in the prison have picked for him a number of disturbers, and it is expected that more will be found today. Warden Hayes does not intend to let any man responsible for the disturbance go unpunished. In his 25 years of prison experience he has discovered that "squealers" are more apt to come to the front after they have been starved a few days.

"Isn't it funny," the Warden remarked yesterday, "that you have to starve a prisoner to get anything out of him. In the business world you give a man a good meal to get anything out of him. The stomach is the indicator in either case."

"Do you think this trouble is all over now?" the Warden was asked.

"You haven't heard me say that it was over," he replied.

Newspapers telling about the insurrection are not permitted to circulate in the penitentiary, but Warden Hayes said yesterday that the prisoners had all the information. Several prisoners, it was learned, received papers thrown to the Island from the Queensboro Bridge. They passed them along and the news made the rounds of the prison.

MUTINY IN TRENTON PRISON.

Convicts Assault Keeper—Driven to Cells with Pistols.

TRENTON, N. J., July 13.—Three hundred State prison convicts started a riot this afternoon when going to their cells from the workshops. The keepers did not restore order till one of them was so badly injured that he was taken to the prison infirmary for treatment.

This mutiny is the second since the law abolishing prison labor went into effect on July 1. On July 2 a number of the convicts, evidently coached by outsiders, refused either to work or go to the shops. The leaders were put on bread and water and on the Monday after the Fourth all went to the shops.

John Brown, 23 years of age, from Atlantic County, serving seven years for burglary, was leading the men from the work shops today. Alongside walked Deputy Keeper James P. Devlin. When nearing his cell, Brown turned upon the keeper and felled him. This was the cue for the others to join in a general riot.

Devlin was badly used up before the other keepers and head keeper Madden came with clubs and revolvers and backed the rioters away to their cells. Devlin was then taken to the hospital.

Head Keeper Madden made light of the riot when asked about it tonight, bue he admitted that several convicts had attacked Keeper Devlin.

S. F. PRINCE, JR., SELF SLAIN.

Retired Engineer Found Dying in His Room in the Richmond.

Samuel F. Prince, Jr., 62 years old, a retired civil engineer, was found on the floor of his room in the Hotel Richmond at 70 West Forty-sixth Street early last night, with a revolver beside him and a bullet hole in his head. He was still alive and was rushed to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died just before midnight.

Mr. Prince had lived at the hotel for more than three years. He retired some years ago, when his health broke down. His physician, Dr. W. Allan Bartlett, of 27 West Sixty-seventh Street, said last night that Mr. Prince had been suffering from melancholia and had often expressed a desire to die. His nearest relative is Mrs. Eugene Cabel of Slatington, Penn. She has been notified.

Columbia Summer Students' Dance.

An elaborate reception and dance will be held at Columbia University tonight to welcome the 5,000 Summer students enrolled in the classes. Prof. Egbert and Dr. F. J. E. Woodbridge of the Department of Philosophy will make addresses and following the formal programme a reception will be held. A dance will close the evening. The university gymnasium has been decorated in blue and white bunting for the affair.

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TRUSSES ROBERTS & QUINN, 401 Bridge St. Brooklyn.

BIG FOUNTAIN FOR DETROIT.

100-Foot Jet from James Scott Memorial Designed by Cass Gilbert.

Some details of the design for the James Scott Fountain, which will form the chief feature of one of the most costly memorials ever provided for by will by an individual for himself, were obtained yesterday at the office of Cass Gilbert, the architect, whose design was placed first in a competition held by the Detroit City Plan and Improvement Commission. Mr. Gilbert received a prize of $2,000 and was appointed architect of the fountain.

The fountain will be placed at the western end of Belle Isle, and will be the focal point of the new park system. The greater part of the site being at present under water, the competition programme called for the designing of all the west end of Belle Isle from a point several hundred feet east of the existing bridges in such a manner as to utilize to the fullest extent the fine possibilities for the combination of land and water effects in conjunction with those of the fountain proper.

Where the fountain itself will stand there is already land and its construction may proceed irrespective of the extension of the island. It will be on the axis of Central Avenue. The concourse immediately surrounding it will be raised several feet above the general level of the island, and this elevation will be utilized to form a cascade at the eastern side of the fountain.

The great central jet of the fountain will rise to approximately 100 feet on special occasions, though ordinarily it will ascend only forty feet, all the jets being controlled so as to form different combinations of water masses. From the surrounding pool and flanking basins and the surrounding walls many slender jets of water will play upon the water surface, and the central jet may be lighted from within the basin.

The architectural detail of the fountain has been studied from the Roman imperial period. It is intended that marble shall be the material. Appropriate symbolic statues will be placed around the concourse.

A life size statue of James Scott will be placed on the central axis of and facing the fountain.

BALLOON GOODYEAR WINS.

Makes Flight of 300 Miles and Was Longest in Air.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The balloon Goodyear, piloted by R. A. D. Preston of Akron, Ohio, won the national elimination race to determine the third American entrant in the international race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup, which will start from Kansas City on October.

This was determined this afternoon when a message from E. S. Cole, pilot of San Francisco 1915, reported that his balloon had landed on Sunday morning eleven miles southeast of McLeansboro, Ill. Seven balloons had been reported Sunday night, but the outcome of the race was not determined until San Francisco 1915 was heard from. There was a little anxiety about the San Francisco 1915 owing to the delay in the report of the landing.

The Goodyear, which landed near Constance, Ky., made approximately 300 miles, about twice the distance made by its nearest competitor. It also won the endurance record, 24 hours and 45 minutes. The official distance will be computed by the Aero Club of America.

STEPHANI RULING REVERSED

Convict's Aunt Not Entitled to $22,000 He Can't Use Now.

The recent decision of Supreme Court Justice Lehman that a life convict is not entitled to any of the earnings of his estate beyond a sum ample for his needs has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Appellate Division holds that a contingency may arise, such as the granting of a pardon, which might require the use of the income.

This opinion was handed down in the case of Alphonse J. Stephani, who was sentenced to prison for life in April, 1891, for the murder in this city of Clinton G. Reynolds, a lawyer. Mrs. Marie Hill of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, an aunt of Stephani's, brought suit as residuary legatee, against the trustees under the will of Stephani's mother and the Equitable Trust Company, as the committee of his property, to have them turn over to her $22,000 which had accumulated up to February, 1913, on the money left in trust to Stephani by his mother, Mrs. Josephine Stephani. Mrs. Hill said that the income from the original $50,000 trust fund kept piling up, and that if it were given over to Stephani it could not be properly disposed of.

EVICT CITY HALL JANITOR.

Too Ill to Move, Ryan Will Be Taken to a Hospital Today.

Proceedings will be started today to have John Ryan, janitor of the City Hall, dispossessed. Ryan has been janitor of the building for several years. He injured his foot when the body of the late Mayor Gaynor was lying in state in the building and since then has been confined to his bed. A short time ago one of his toes was amputated.

Ryan was notified early in the year by Borough President Marks that he would have to vacate his rooms on the top floor of the City Hall, as the place was to be remodeled for use by the Municipal Art Commission. Ryan replied that he was too ill to leave and requested permission to remain until he was able to walk. The Borough President gave him until July 6.

When it was learned yesterday that he still remained in possession of the rooms Dr. Patterson, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, sent several men to tear down partitions and begin the work of remodeling. Ryan protested from his sick bed, but was told that the city could no longer wait upon his recovery. It was said that he would be removed to a hospital today despite any objection he might make. He is 65 years old.

Mayor to Speak in Charleston, S. C.

Mayor Mitchel will go to Charleston, S. C., at the end of the week to remain until Monday, when he will speak at a memorial service in honor of his grandfather, John Mitchel, the Irish patriot, who fought on the Confederate side during the civil war and was killed in battle. On July 25 the Mayor will address the Forum at Chautauqua, and on Aug. 15 he will leave the city for a three weeks' vacation. The Mayor would not say where he intended to spend his vacation except that it would be somewhere "in the woods."

POLICE LIEUTENANT HELD FOR KILLING

Coroner Reverses the Action of His Jury, Which Exonerated Ashley.

ROW AFTER JULY 4 DANCE

Prisoner Was on Vacation, but Interfered When Policeman Thompson Was Surrounded.

Police Lieutenant Benjamin F. Ashley, attached to the Lenox Avenue Station, was held in $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday by Coroner Patrick Riordan soon after the Coroner's jury had returned a verdict exonerating the Lieutenant for killing William J. Nash of 47 West 144th Street on the morning of July 5. The jury held that Ashley had shot Nash to death in the performance of his duty, but Assistant District Attorney Deuel contended that the jury's finding was against the weight of the evidence, and asked that the verdict be set aside.

Samuel S. Koenig, counsel for Ashley, protested against it, but Coroner Riordan said he agreed with Mr. Deuel and held the Lieutenant. Ashley furnished bail.

Philip Cohen, 16 years, a clerk, of 22 Pinehurst Avenue; James McKnight, a driver, of 1,505 Southern Boulevard, and Jeremiah Cavanaugh, another driver, of 2,758 Tenth Avenue, made it appear by their testimony that Ashley had shot Nash without sufficient provocation. The chief witness for the defense was Policeman Edward Thompson.

He testified that a Fourth of July dance and celebration of the North End Social Club, recently organized, had ended with a fight early on the morning of July 5 at a dance hall at 102 West 144th Street. The policeman said he arrested John Farrell of 74 West 142d Street for disorderly conduct, and started with him to the station. Several of the prisoner's friends tried to rescue him, and in the struggle that followed Ashley went to Thompson's assistance. Ashley was wearing plain clothes, being on a vacation.

Farrell was knocked down, according to the policeman, and was so badly bruised that Ashley advised the policeman to take him to the Harlem Hospital. Thompson said he recognized in the crowd several members of a band that he called the "Lenox Gang," and about which he said there had been many complaints. According to Thompson, store keepers of Harlem have asserted that they were held up and blackmailed by members of the gang.

Thompson said he started to the hospital with his prisoner when the shooting occurred. Lieut. Ashley has maintained that he was kicked in the stomach by Nash, who was followed by the crowd that had set upon Thompson. In self-defense he shot Nash, it is his contention, and following the shooting the members of the crowd turned and fled.

Cohen testified that he saw Policeman Thompson knock Farrell down while a large crowd surrounded the two men. He said he saw Ashley place a revolver to Nash's breast and fire.

McKnight said he was leaving the dance hall with his brother when he heard cries in the street, and saw two men on the car tracks. He said he heard a man's voice calling for some one to "get a big thing on the track," meaning, as he later discovered, Nash's body. Cross-examination brought out that McKnight, who is twenty years old, had been three times arrested on charges of felonious assault and disorderly conduct.

Cavanaugh said he saw the start of the fight when Farrell was arrested. Lieut. Ashley, according to this witness, appeared in the street in front of the dance hall, pushed the crowd back and pulled his revolver. When the policeman departed and the crowd began to disperse, he said he saw Ashley cross the street, with Nash close behind him. He said Nash made no motion when Ashley faced him with a revolver and fired a bullet into his breast.

Lieut. Ashley was in condition for duty after the shooting, according to Dr. Daniel J. Donovan, a police surgeon, who said he examined him at the station at 4:30 o'clock that morning. Dr. Donovan said he found no indications that the Lieutenant had been drinking.

The father of the dead man, John Nash, said that Dr. Donovan had examined Lieut. Ashley a long time after the shooting. The police Lieutenant was not placed on the stand.

The jury was out about fifteen minutes and then returned its verdict. It was learned that the jury had read the police report of the shooting, made out by Lieut. Ashley, describing his act as one of self defense when he found himself surrounded by a threatening crowd and attacked by Nash. This report was not introduced in evidence and jurymen who were asked about it said they had not been influenced by any such report.

BINGHAM RETAINED IN JOB.

Ex-Police Commissioner Gets Place Left by Austin L. Bowman.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, former Police Commissioner, who has been one of the three consulting engineers in the Bridge Department since the first of the year, is to remain in that office although two of the offices have been abolished.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke explained yesterday that the report Gen. Bingham was to be dropped had been printed under a misapprehension. The appointment of Austin Lord Bowman as Chief Engineer of the Department, which was announced officially yesterday, leaves a vacancy as consulting engineer to which Gen. Bingham will be appointed.

"Gen. Bingham and Colin M. Ingersoll have been associated with Mr. Bowman as consulting engineers in this department," said Commissioner Kracke. "On July 1, two of the consulting positions were abolished by the Board of Estimate. One consulting position remains, and this will be filled by Gen. Bingham."

As soon as the Board of Estimate makes the appropriation for the improvements to the Queensboro Bridge, Mr. Ingersoll again will be retained by the Bridge Department as consulting engineer on traffic problems of the bridge.

KIDNAPPERS' TRUST GOT 150 CHILDREN

District Attorney's Office Hopes to End the Operations of Nefarious Band.

TEN UNDER HEAVY BAIL

Italians Charged with Stealing Frank Longo Held for Grand Jury —How the Gang Worked.

To wipe out a kidnappers' trust, which he believes is as well organized as the much-talked of pickpockets' trust, is the object of an investigation begun by Assistant District Attorney D. A. Weller yesterday, when ten Italians, charged with kidnapping Frank Longo, eight years old, son of Francesco Longo, a baker of 190 Bleecker Street, were held for the Grand Jury by Magistrate McQuade in the Jefferson Market Court. Mr. Weller prosecuted the cases.

Twenty witnesses have been subpoenaed at the instance of Assistant District Attorney Weller, who expects that they will disclose to the Grand Jury today the inner secrets of a band of kidnappers he holds responsible for the thefts of 150 children within the last ten years. Out of this number of kidnappings, thirty-one arrests have been made, resulting in only nine convictions. The witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury have definite as well as a general knowledge of the operations of the band.

Because parents have been terrorized is the only reason that more evidence for arrests and convictions has not been obtained in the past, according to Mr. Weller. It is said that the kidnappers prey principally on small but prosperous storekeepers, and their demands range from $500 to $1,500, according to their belief in the ability of the victims to pay.

When a child is to be stolen usually about six members of the band are involved, and when the ransom has been paid more than half of it is kept by the actual kidnapper. Some of the money goes to a general fund, while the remainder is divided among those who have minor parts in the abduction.

A stolen child, according to information given to the District Attorney's office, usually is placed in the care of some poor man and wife, who may not know the actual circumstances of his kidnapping. The kidnappers keep parts of the child's clothing, and perhaps a lock of his hair, and these are sent to the parents from time to time by go-betweens, with the demand for ransom money. Such tokens are sufficient to inspire the parents with a fear of death to the child, and almost invariably the money demanded is paid without delay.

When Francesco Longo told Magistrate McQuade yesterday the story of the stealing of his little boy, he said he received letters demanding large sums of money, and threatening that he would receive the head of his son if he failed to pay. He then told the Magistrate of the negotiations that followed.

Following Longo, Detectives Cavene, Trabucci, Digilio, and Grecco testified that they had spent weeks of investigation before they arrested the ten Italians charged with the crime. As a result of the testimony of Longo and the detectives, Anthony Siragusa, a flour merchant of 321 East Twelfth Street, said to be the leader of the band, was held first in $7,500 bail, which was later increased to $25,000. In connection with the same case Nicola Patrola, Icaini La Rosa, Francesco Macaluso, Pasquale Malone, Colegeri Malone, Vincenzo Acena, Catherine Acena, Mucclo Palladino, and Anthony Domico were held each in $25,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

It is alleged that La Rosa was the man who actually stole the lad from his home. Through Macaluso the negotiations were conducted, according to the detectives, who further says that the boy was concealed in the home of the Acenas.

Patrola is charged with complicity also in the kidnapping of Giuseppe Difiore, 6 years old, son of Cosimo Difiore, a baker, of 132 West Houston Street, on March 21. On this charge he was held in additional bail of $10,000.

With the round-up of the alleged kidnappers in the Longo and Difiore cases it is the hope of the police and the District Attorney to put an end to the operations of kidnappers.

FAVORS INCLINED ROADWAY.

Committee Discusses Connection of Park and Fourth Aves.

A tentative plan for connecting the east side of Park and Fourth Avenues, where they meet at Thirty-fourth Street, so that both sides of the thoroughfare will be opened to vehicular traffic at that point, was considered yesterday at a meeting of the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee of Greater New York, at the Automobile Club of America. The committee did not favor elimination of the grade or the removal of the tunnel and car tracks at the Thirty-fourth Street crossing, as originally suggested by Borough President McAneny, but an inclined roadway on the east side corresponding to the grade on the west side of the tunnel.

The cost of the proposed improvement would be far less than the previously proposed work of opening the entire width of the avenues at grade, which would require closing the trolley car tunnel and the cutting of a new entrance to it at or above Thirty-fifth Street on Park Avenue. This project was opposed by many of the residents and property owners on Park Avenue. It is believed there will be no similar opposition to the new form of improvement now under consideration. Members of the committee and their engineers are to make a further study of the problem before reaching a decision.

The committee will make a tour of Manhattan on July 22 to study traffic conditions, in which they contemplate improvements. The chief points visited will include Central Park West, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Columbus Circle, Park Avenue above Forty-second Street, and Times Square. At both Columbus Circle and the plaza at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue it is desired to establish new traffic zones. Streets across town will be inspected with the idea of relieving congestion by establishing one-way east and west traffic thoroughfares.

FLAGLER ESTATE DOUBLES.

Andrew Freedman Allowed $20,000 for Year's Work as Committee.

Andrew Freedman made an accounting to Justice Weeks yesterday as a committee for the property of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler. When Mr. Freedman assumed the care of the estate its value was $2,000,000. The report shows the estate to be valued at $4,665,000. There was an increase in the last year of $478,000.

An additional allowance of $20,000 was awarded to Mr. Freedman by Justice Weeks for his services last year in the management of the estate. This is in addition to the regular fee. The allowance is the same amount as has been awarded to Mr. Freedman for several years past.

The estate consists to a large extent of Standard Oil securities, and Mr. Freedman said in his report that since the Standard Oil Company had been disintegrated into thirty-three subsidiaries the value of the estate had increased.

Divorced Wife Gets Divorce, Too.

A divorce was granted by Justice Mills yesterday to Mrs. Ida Eickmeyer from George Eickmeyer, who is in the automobile business in Yonkers. Eickmeyer some time ago divorced her in Reno. He then remarried and returned to Yonkers with the second Mrs. Eickmeyer. The first Mrs. I. Eickmeyer was uncertain whether the divorce was good in New York State, and so she sued and got a decree herself.

DAUGHTERS DEAD, MRS. NELMS FEARS

Atlanta Woman Appeals to Masons to Search for Mrs. Dennis and Her Sister.

INNES ISSUES A DENIAL

Portland Lawyer Admits He Was in Atlanta in May, but Says He Did Not See Mrs. Dennis.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13.—In despair at receiving no news of her missing daughters, Elois Nelms Dennis and Beatrice Nelms, Mrs. John W. Nelms today offered $400 reward for information about the girls, dead or alive. She also appealed to the Masonic Order and the women's clubs of the country to aid in the search for her daughters. Mrs. Nelms now fears that the young women are dead, that Mrs. Dennis killed Beatrice and then committed suicide.

Reuben Arnold, counsel for Mrs. Nelms, believes they are dead and that the tragedy occurred in or near New Orleans, and search will be made for the bodies in that vicinity.

Mrs. Nelms today made public parts of a typewritten letter alleged to have been written by Mrs. Dennis and mailed in San Francisco on July 3. Here is as much of the letter as was made public:

After sending the telegram from New Orleans I got rid of B. there and have come out here to find Marshall and send him to follow her. I have sealed her fate forever. She is now in the unknown land and I am glad I did it. I left with B. to go to the unknown path away from all, where no one will find her or myself.

Mrs. Nelms makes serious charges against Victor Innes, Portland, Ore., in connection with the disappearance of her daughters.

Innes denies all these. He says his relations with Mrs. Dennis were only those of attorney and client, and that the only money he ever gave him was for representing her in a divorce suit.

J. W. Kruger, connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission, a personal acquaintance of Victor E. Innes, said to-day that he saw Innes here in a restaurant with an elderly woman about the first week in May, and Innes preferred not to recognize him. There is no evidence, however, that Innes met Mrs. Dennis while here or even communicated with her.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 13.—John McCourt, attorney for Victor E. Innes, has issued a statement in behalf of his client recounting the whereabouts of the latter since March 1. It was issued because of rumors in connection with the disappearance of Mrs. Eloise Nelms Dennis, for whom Innes was counsel in her divorce suit at Reno eighteen months ago. The statement follows:

Mr. Innes was in the South from about the 1st of March, 1914, for the benefit of the failing health of Mrs. Innes. Their trip included a visit of several weeks to a daughter of Mrs. Innes's residing in Devine, Texas. They also made visits to Memphis, Tenn.; Rosedale, Miss.; Birmingham, Ala., and stopped in Atlanta, Ga., from April 15 to May 8. They returned to San Antonio, Texas, where they contemplated locating, so that Mrs. Innes might be in a climate agreeable to her. They remained in the latter place from June 3 to June 28, when they concluded to locate in Salt Lake City, and returned to Portland to prepare to move.

NEW YORK WOMEN KILLED.

Mrs. Guiterrez and Her Daughter Run Down by Maine Train.

WINTHROP, Me., July 13.—Mrs. A. Guiterrez and her daughter Lola of 418 Central Park West, New York, were struck and killed tonight by a train on the Main Central Railroad, near Maranacook station. They were Summer visitors here. The accident occurred on a trestle in view of guests on the hotel piazzas and in boats on the lake. Mrs. Guiterrez was 50 years old. Her daughter was 25 years old.

It was said at the apartment house at 418 Central Park West last night that Mrs. Guiterrez was a widow, and lived alone with her daughter. The two left for Maine a week ago.

Lassen Spouts Steam and Smoke.

REDDING, Cal., July 13.—The sixteenth distinct eruption of Mount Lassen Peak since the volcano became active on May 30, occurred at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon. A cloud half jet black and half pure white shot several thousand feet into the air.

OUR GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES are parts of a single mortgage on a single property, and are not issued against a group of mortgages exchangeable at our pleasure.
5% NET
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564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

At this season we make up remaining stocks of high-cost materials into charming new apparel, mirroring the advance modes for Autumn, and offer them, for immediate selling, *at greatly reduced prices.*

$45 TO $65 SUMMER FROCKS—$25
Of embroidered crepe, linen, voile, organdie, batiste and net; including new basque effects and equally desirable styles; as well as plain and novelty silk dresses for present and early Autumn wear.

$65 TO $125 GOWNS—$48
Afternoon and dancing gowns of satin, crepe, taffeta and chiffon.

$25 AND $35 MORNING DRESSES—$10
Groups of simple, attractive styles of dimity, crepe, voile and linen, which are being closed out from regular stocks.

Unusual Offerings in Coats & Capes

$45 & $55 COATS & CAPES—$19 & $25
Semi-dress, motor and travel styles; very new models, suitable for Autumn.

$45 TO $75 WRAPS—$25 & $35
Afternoon and evening styles of silk, satin and corded velvet; coat and cape effects.

$35 TO $55 SILK COATEES—$12.50

Unusual Suit Offerings

$35 TO $50 LINEN & EPONGE SUITS—$22
Tailored styles, cape-styles, coatee-effects and novelties.

$55 TO $95 SILK & CLOTH SUITS—$28
Fashionable styles for present or early Autumn wear.

$45 TO $75 CLOTH SUITS—$15

$10 TO $25 BLOUSES—$5 & $7.50
An excellent selection of outing and costume styles.

$25 AND $35 MILLINERY—$10 to $15
White Satin, Velvet and beautiful Garden Hats.

$15 TO $30 SPORTS AND TRAVEL HATS—$5 & $8
New effects made in our workrooms from surplus stocks.

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street — Store Opens Daily at 8:30

A Very New Gathering of Men's Suits at $16.50
That Are $28, $30 and $32 Grades

Our own stock held most of them until just now at their regular prices, so the saving is actual. We rounded out the size assortment with suits equally good from the same makers—surplus lots.

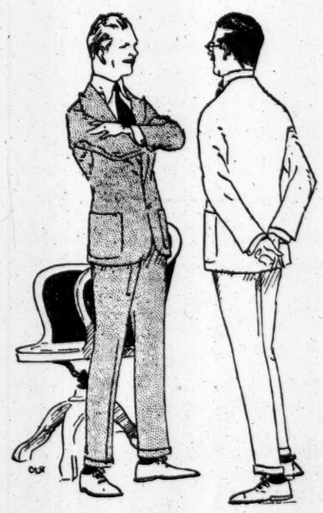
The result is a mid-July offering that is *really* a good one.

Here is the choice at men's disposal:

Plain Blue Serge
Plain light or dark gray
Tarlatan plaids in soft finished worsteds
Shepherd and club checks
Black-and-white pin and chalk stripes
Fancy mixtures in great variety

Many of the suits have absolutely no stiffening and are cut with narrow shoulders and soft lapels. Others are in a more conservative model with regular lapels, patch or plain pockets.

Today at $16.50 Each—All Sizes



A New Lot of Tennis Trowsers, at $3.75
They are the kind we sold earlier in the season for $5 and $6 a pair. White flannel or serge, plain or with black or blue stripes.
Fourth Floor

A Sale For Men of 1400 Fine Bathing Suits at $2.45
For Regular $4 and $5 Grades

These are some of the finest bathing suits turned out by the firm of William Osborne, of Philadelphia—the mill surplus of the season.
All are new and perfect, in styles that critical men will wear this Summer on the most fashionable beaches.
Navy Blue *Oxford Gray* *Black*
Trimmed with fancy stripes of white, cardinal and blue.
Sleeveless, welt sleeves and quarter sleeves.
In the group are some of the new one-piece suits which are growing very popular because they have the comfort of the one-piece suit and yet look like two.
Also a few knitted bathing suits at the same price for early comers. All sizes, 34 to 44.
At $2.45 each these suits are a rich haul.
Ready this morning. Main and Fourth Floors

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-four years of constant improvement.
Centemeri Gloves
For The Traveller
COOL, DRESSY, durable Centemeri Silk Gloves for women protect the hands and add a smart touch to the travelling costume. On your journey wear one pair to match your gown and carry at least one extra pair of white in your bag for emergency use. We have gloves for every requirement in the widest range of colors and styles of embroidery.
Wrist Length Silk 50c - 75c - 1.00
Full Elbow Length Silk 1.00 - 1.25 - 1.50
MEN'S SILK, in all sizes, 1.00 and 1.50
P. CENTEMERI & CO.
296 Fifth Avenue
Branch Stores Philadelphia, St. Louis San Francisco
One Door Below 31st Street
Sold in More Than 2000 Cities and Towns
Our Factory Grenoble, France

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The new German process of printing known as rotogravure is superior to the finest half-tone for illustrated catalogues and booklets, and all classes of work requiring art value in reproduction. We are prepared to take orders for rotogravure printing in any form and in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Estimates upon application.
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432 FOURTH AVE.

Alexander's Shoe Sale
Women's low shoes in the styles most in demand are reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Nearly all sizes.
Sixth Avenue At Nineteenth St.
548 Fifth Avenue Above Forty-fifth Street

LARCHMONT REGATTA --- CUP YACHTS QUIT IN CALM

SAMURI LEADS NEW YORK 50-FOOTERS

124 Yachts Sail in Second Day's Events of Larchmont Race Week.

The Larchmont Yacht Club is in a way of breaking records this year. There was a fleet of 124 yachts at the starting line yesterday, the second day of race week, and the day on which the number of starters is usually the smallest. The fleet was especially large, in view of the fact that the weather was not at all favorable early in the day, but the haze and clouds blew away about noon and the wind came in from the east and northeast fairly strong, and it blew hard enough and long enough to send the fleet away at very good speed, but it petered out in the afternoon, so that while the little boats sailing short courses got home moderately early and made very good time, the larger yachts, sailing courses of from sixteen to twenty-one miles, made very slow work of it, and the last boat was not timed until after sunset.

As the wind was from the eastward, the courses sailed were those known as the even-numbered courses, on which the yachts go first across the Sound to the Long Island shore, then diagonally northeastward to the New York shore, and then home. This made it windward work on the first leg, a reach on the second, and a run to the finish.

The first away were two Class F schooners, Venona and Miladi, the latter sailed by the veteran George Scott. Miladi had the best of it at the start, but had no chance of winning, as Venona soon took the lead and finished first, so that she did not need her time allowance of five minutes and ten seconds.

The New York 50-foot one-design class showed more spirit at the outset than they have shown in any race during the year. There were six of them, and they were all over the line within three or four seconds, with Caroline to windward and slightly in the lead, Grayling in second position and Barbara third and to leeward. In crossing all headed for the Long Island shore on the port tack, but very quickly Pleon and Grayling went on the starboard tack toward Orienta Point, and thereby worked their own undoing, for when all the fleet got to the eastward and the wind fell flat, the rest of the fleet, which had taken the port tack at the outset, were away ahead, and the last of the four to finish crossed the line nearly thirteen minutes ahead of Grayling. Samuri was first to finish, 44 seconds ahead of Spartan, which was second. When Grayling finished she displayed a protest flag, but the cause of grievance was not made known last night.

Ten of the New York thirty-footers also made the snappiest start that the class has made this year, Nepsi, Oriole, and Carlita leading the fleet. This group of boats spread out pretty well in the eastern part of the course, and while Oriole, the winner, finished a few seconds after 5 o'clock, and Lena was nine minutes astern, it was forty-six minutes later when Nirvana, the last boat to finish, was timed.

The several classes of smaller boats were well filled. In the second division of the handicap class there were seven; in the third division, the full class of six; in the Larchmont interclub class, ten out of a total of twelve; of the Bayside birds a half dozen, and of the Little Star class no less than sixteen, and all of this class finished in eighteen minutes. Two or three boats were left out in the Sound at the end, especially Arvia and Virginia of Class Q, and two of the Sound schooners.

Winners besides those already mentioned were: Buzzards Bay Class, Dutchess; Class Q, Little Rhody II.; Handicap Class, first division, Rohilla; Handicap Class, second division, Nadia; Handicap Class, third division, Twinkle; Handicap Class, fourth division, Mediator; Class R, Margaret; Larchmont Interclub Class, Lewanna; Indian Harbor one design class, Yaqui. In four special mixed classes Dipper, Verge, Merry Widow, and Ipistah; Glen Cove Jewel Class, Cyric; Bird Class, Heron; Manhasset Bay Raceabout Class, Avis; Orenta Class, Alcyone; Stamford One Design Class, Dart; Star Class, Twinkie; New Rochelle One Design Class, Virginia; American Dory Class, Mae; Greenwich Cove Dories, Barnacle; Butterfly Class, Papillon. The summaries:

SCHOONER CLASS.

Start, 1:25. Course, 20½ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Venona, E. Palmer	5:34:27	4:09:27
Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:41:38	4:16:38

Corrected time—Venona, 4:04:12; Miladi, 4:16:38.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 50-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:30. Course, 20½ Miles.

Samuri, W. E. Dodge	4:37:54	3:07:54
Spartan, E. Randolph	4:38:38	3:08:38
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:45:38	3:15:38
Carolina II., Pembroke Jones	4:38:55	3:08:55
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:51:17	3:21:17
Pleione, Rumrill & Irwin	4:52:59	3:22:59

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 16½ Miles.

Oriole, E. Fish	5:00:44	3:20:44
Carlita, J. B. Kulenkampff	5:02:06	3:22:06
Nepsi, J. De Forest	5:05:24	3:25:24
Juanita, J. T. Pratt	5:05:55	3:25:55
Lena, O. M. Reid	5:09:40	3:29:40
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	5:17:35	3:37:35
Alera, J. L. Cutler	5:22:16	3:42:16
Caprice, S. C. Hopkins	5:24:28	3:44:28
Nirvana, C. H. Ten Eyck	5:46:39	4:06:39
Carita, W. C. Brown	Did not finish.	

BUZZARD BAYS.

Start, 1:45. Course, 16½ Miles.

Duchess, C. C. Miller	5:27:11	3:42:11
Mashnee, W. S. Pardee	5:47:46	4:02:46
Gamecock, R. O. Tyler	5:49:37	4:04:37

CLASS C.

Start 1:50. Course, 16½ Miles.

Little Rhody II., C. A. Wood	5:25:18	3:35:18
Alice, G. Davis	5:51:00	4:01:00
Arvia, P. W. Rouse	Did not finish.	
Virginia, J. S. Blackton	Did not finish.	

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start 1:55. Course, 16½ Miles.

Rohilla, H. D. Diem	5:56:27	4:01:27
Amada, B. R. Stoddard	6:17:15	4:22:15
Dorinda, L. H. Dyer	6:44:10	4:49:10

Corrected time—Rohilla, 3:59:02; Amada, 4:15:00; Dorinda, 4:45:35.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start 1:55. Course, 11 Miles.

Nadia, W. F. Clarke	3:55:26	2:00:26
Red Wing, Grace & Loewy	3:55:35	2:00:35
Ariel, T. Price	3:57:25	2:02:25
Sally IX., A. E. Black	3:57:39	2:02:39
Mignon, J. F. Nelson	3:57:44	2:02:44
Mist, W. T. Hornidge	3:59:57	2:04:57
Alerion, J. W. Alker	4:14:29	2:19:29

Corrected time—Nadia, 1:56:13; Mist, 1:56:51; Red Wing, 1:56:58; Ariel, 1:58:48; Sally IX., 1:59:38; Mignon, 2:02:44; Alerion, 2:15:52.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start 2:00. Course, 11 Miles.

Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	4:08:51	2:08:51
Natoma, W. J. McHugh	4:09:19	2:09:19
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	4:17:16	2:17:16
Cliphora, F. B. Jones	4:19:38	2:19:38
Amanita IV., E. A. Fountain	4:20:58	2:20:58
Peg, H. T. Hornidge	4:22:26	2:09:26

Corrected time—Twinkle, 2:07:24; Natoma, 2:09:19; Robin Hood III., 2:14:41; Cliphora, 2:17:03; Peg, 2:18:34; Amanita IV., 2:19:41.

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 11 Miles.

Lewanna, Spence Brothers	4:20:24	2:10:24
Cosa, J. R. Edmonds	4:20:55	2:10:55
Blumbury II., M. M. Goldschmidt	4:21:16	2:11:16
Wind Thyme, A. H. Morris	4:21:26	2:11:26
Turon, W. H. Mackintosh	4:21:45	2:11:45
Whiff, W. R. Manney	4:22:30	2:12:30
Dagmar, F. J. Tierney	4:23:08	2:13:08
Bella, J. S. Runk, Jr.	4:23:55	2:13:55
Festina, H. H. Duden	4:24:52	2:14:52
Babette, R. P. Clarke	4:25:33	2:15:33

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 5½ Miles.

Twinkle, J. S. Alley	3:54:09	1:24:09
Shadow, W. R. Inslee	3:54:44	1:24:44
Vega, R. G. Unitt, Jr.	3:54:53	1:24:53
Little Dipper, G. A. Correy	3:55:39	1:25:39
Snapper, A. Iselin, Jr.	3:56:25	1:26:25
Mercury, J. S. Halstead	3:56:29	1:26:29
Snake, L. Lewis	3:56:50	1:26:50
Midget, R. H. Finley	3:57:00	1:27:00
Big Dipper, J. P. McMahon, Jr.	3:57:03	1:27:03
Golliwog, L. A. Loorem	3:58:01	1:28:01
Lad, J. McCarthy	3:59:47	1:29:47
Taurus, O. Beson	4:00:44	1:30:44
Maxine, G. L. Beston	4:00:48	1:30:48
Vesuv, J. A. Lauh	4:03:17	1:33:17
Half Moon, W. V. Kipp	4:03:17	1:33:17
Comet, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:13:08	1:42:08

BUGS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 5½ Miles.

Scarab, E. Christie	4:02:02	1:22:02
Bay Fire, W. N. Jennings	4:09:09	1:29:09

HOBEY BAKER ON CRICKET.

Princeton Man Says Baseball Is Coming In England.

Hobey Baker, the former Princeton athlete who is making a tour of Europe, takes a fling at cricket in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES from London, where he took in several big professional matches. Hobey thinks that the interest in cricket is declining in England and that it is only a question of time when baseball will have secured a foothold, which may mean that cricket will be ultimately ousted as the chief sport in England. He says that there is already talk of forming a baseball league in London as a result of the interest aroused by the exhibition game between the Giants and White Sox last Winter.

Aside from the declining interest in cricket, Baker seems to be most deeply interested in the great popularity of tennis in England. "In the City of London there are more tennis courts than there are players in New York," says Baker, but this statement is of course something of an exaggeration. Baker thinks that from the way the English are taking up tennis it is easy to deduce that America will have a hard task in retaining the Davis Cup this year and in winning it back if it ever crosses the water.

Flushing Boat Club Election.

John F. Rogers was elected President of the Flushing Boat Club yesterday at the annual meeting at the clubhouse on Point Ruth. He succeeds James H. Connell. Mr. Rogers was formerly Captain and Trustee of the club. Edward Martin was elected Vice President, George Scholze Financial Secretary, and Michael Posner Secretary. Mr. Scholze and Mr. Posner were re-elected, each having served nearly twenty years. George Kelly was re-elected Captain, Patrick Talbot was elected First Lieutenant, Sammy Wagner Second Lieutenant, and Arthur Moore Third Lieutenant. James H. Connell, William A. Leonard, and George Scholze were elected Trustees for three years. The annual clambake of the club will be held Wednesday evening, July 22, at the clubhouse grounds at 6 o'clock.

Thirty-Mile Race Tomorrow.

A thirty-mile motor-paced race will be the principal attraction at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tomorrow night. In this race there will be great interest in the work of Ernie Pye, the Australian rider, who will compete against Percy Lawrence of San Francisco, Clarance Carmen, and George Wiley. Another big attraction tomorrow night will be the ten-mile motor cycle race with all the stars competing. The starters will be Mike Costello, Johnny Cox, George Sperl, and Martin Kessler. Sperl and Costello will meet in a special two-mile match race for the track championship.

The professional sprint races postponed from last Saturday night will be run off next Saturday night. The list includes a five-mile national championship and three heats in a match race between Caesar Moretti and Alfred Grenda of Australia.

CUP YACHTS QUIT; RESOLUTE LEADING

Defender Candidates Unable to Sail 30-Mile Trial Within Time Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The Atlantic Ocean borrowed a page out of the log book of Long Island Sound today and dished up the poorest imitation of a breeze that the cup yachts have yet set sail. They flirted with it for five long, weary hours and still it would not spruce up and blow. So the Regatta Committee took pity on the trio and called the race off. The yachts were then ten miles from home. At the rate they were going they would have finished by moonlight. There is a six-hour limit on these thirty-mile races and it simply could not be done within that time.

It was to have been a triangular race and both Resolute and Vanitie completed two of the three legs. At the end of the twenty miles Resolute had a lead of five minutes and fifty-seven seconds. She covered the distance somehow in four hours, fifty-four minutes and twenty-eight seconds. Vanitie did it in five hours and twenty-five seconds. It was Resolute's race up to the time the committee called it off.

Defiance, after drifting stubbornly alongside of the Cochran sloop and leading her at times, ran into a dead calm near the second turn and was wallowing there when the committee arrived on R. P. Perkins's yacht Ituna and flashed the welcome news. This was at 5:19 P. M. The tri-city yacht caught sight of the signal first and promptly withdrew, the others following suit to go back to Newport for the night.

This was the third race that has been spoiled since the yachts got here. Gales, fogs and no wind at all have played havoc with the regular schedule. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday the yachts will race under the direction of the Newport Yacht Racing Association.

Except for a few brief clashes after the start today, it was little better than a drifting match. The committee changed the starting line and sent them away from Brentons Reef lightship at 12:15 after a delay of half an hour waiting for a breeze.

What there was of it came from the southeast, and a course was selected that would give them a ten-mile beat to a buoy four miles off West Island, then a reach west, southwest to a buoy seven miles off Point Judith whistling buoy, and a broad reach back to the lightship.

All three yachts had on new mainsails, Resolute also carrying her so-called "Batwing" club topsail and Vanitie using her new shell gaff for the first time. They got away to a good start, Vanitie crossing the line first at 12:15:10, Resolute following two seconds later and Defiance at 12:15:39. There was half an hour of exciting manoeuvering. Resolute stole into the lead five minutes after the start, Vanite took it back five minutes later, and Defiance forged ahead of both five minutes after that. Finally, Vanitie and Defiance paired off and hugged the shore, while Resolute with Designer Nat. Herreshoff aboard, stood out to sea.

There she was becalmed for half an hour and the others seemed to be leaving her, but she got a good little breeze after awhile and when the three drew together at the first turn, Resolute led by one-quarter of a mile. The times here were: Resolute, 2:06:38; Vanitie, 2:12:42; Defiance, 2:16:51. Resolute had gained six minutes and six seconds on Vanitie, and the latter gained three minutes and forty seconds on Defiance. The reach to the second mark was a farce. They were in the doldrums most of the time, and it took them more than three hours to cover the ten miles. Sails were broken out and hauled in with every shift in the wind. The crews were on the jump every minute, but they could not make the boats go. Defiance did the best work in the faint southwest air, and at one time passed Vanitie. But toward the end the Cochran sloop picked up a zephyr and got back into second place.

Resolute turned the second mark at 5:09:40; Vanitie at 5:15:35. Vanitie had managed to pick up just nine seconds in this leg. They had their ballooners out and were crossing slowly for home when the committee called the race off.

Two Draws at Olympic A. C.

Dick Stosh, former 135-pound amateur boxing champion, last night fought ten rounds to a draw with Young Dyson of Providence in the main bout at the Olympic Athletic Club. Stosh carried the fighting to the Down East boy, but tired after the sixth round, and until the final bell was on the defense.

Stosh's showing against his veteran rival was very good, considering that he has not contested more than half a dozen professional bouts.

In the second ten-round contest Mike Metigue, an Irish importation weighing 154 pounds, earned an even break with Rube Howard of Texas.

Dave Cross, brother of Leach and Phil, upheld the family reputation when he knocked out Johnny Baker of Brooklyn in the second round of the first ten-session contest.

Wolcott Training Jim Johnson.

Jim Johnson, the negro heavyweight, who is to box Joe Jeannette for the second time within a month at the Stadium A. C. tomorrow night, is training for his bout at Dal Hawkins's in Westchester. He is being trained by Joe Wolcott, the "giant killer" of former days. Johnson says he will make a better showing and be in much better condition against Jeannette than he was at the last bout, when Jeannette outpointed him.

The Johnson-Jeannette bout will go ten rounds.

Swim Record for a Schoolgirl.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 13.—Miss Louise Debus, a local high school girl, swimming under the auspices of the Philadelphia Turagemende, yesterday broke the best authentic record for women over the five-mile course in the Schuylkill River. Miss Debus covered the distance, which is in dead water, in two hours and forty-eight minutes. She used the double over-arm stroke until the finish when she spurted for one-quarter mile with the crawl stroke.

Ten-year old Florence McLoughlin swam nine and a half miles in the Delaware River yesterday in three hours twenty-two minutes and twenty-five seconds. She used the under-arm side and over-arm stroke.

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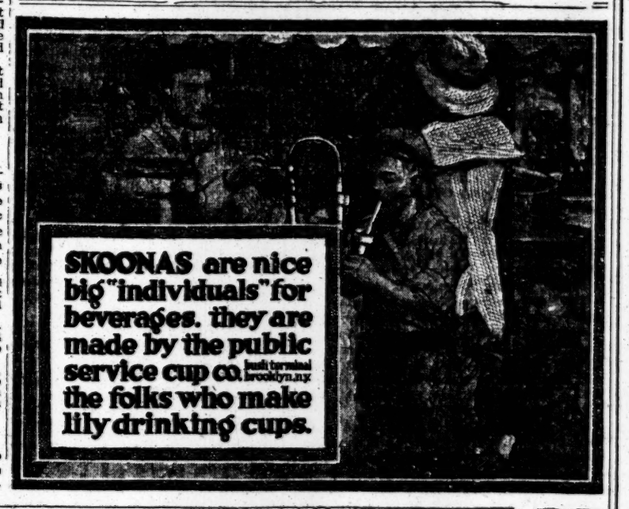
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YANKEES LOSE AND WIN IN DOUBLE-HEADER---CUBS DEFEAT GIANTS---LAWN TENNIS---TURF

ED WALSH GIVES SOX EVEN BREAK

Yankees Lose to Veteran Chicago "Comeback," but Win Second Game.

Ed. Walsh of the White Sox, who has not been pitching this season the way he used to in the good old days, "came back" in a most impressive manner by shutting out the Yankees, 2 to 0, in the first game of yesterday's double-header at the Polo Grounds. It was Walsh's first full nine-inning game this season. The veteran allowed the Yankees only six hits, but had to work every moment to keep pace with Ray Keating, who pitched a splendid game for the New York team. And yet Chicago won on New York's plays.

"Slim" Caldwell had the Sox dazzled in the second game and the Yankees divided honors for the four hours and thirty minutes of sport by winning, 8 to 1.

The two games were filled with exceptional fielding plays, one of which was a remarkable bare-hand catch by Roy Hartzell in the second game. Collins drove the ball out to left field in the fourth inning for what looked to be a double, but Hartzell grabbed the ball one-handed, leaning against the wall.

The Sox were robbed of one run in the second engagement, when Umpire Bill Dineen was unable to move fast enough to get out of the way of Blackburn's drive over the pitcher's head in the third inning. There were two men on first and second bases, and if the hit had been allowed to go it would have undoubtedly rolled out to centre field and given Faber a chance to score from second. Faber did cross the plate as it was, but Umpire Hildebrand ordered him back to third, as there is a specific rule which covers such a contingency and prevents a run being scored unless all the bases are occupied when the ball is hit. When Faber was sent back to third it left the bases full, but Ray Demmitt's strikeout made the last out and retired the side without any of the runners being brought in.

Catcher Ed. Sweeney of the Yanks got a terrible shock to his mesty when Weaver, in a slide into home in the first game, caught his spikes in Ed.'s trousers and ripped them all the way up from the knee. A hurry call was sent for pins, but none was forthcoming. Little Maisel grasped what was left of his trousers and held the open ends together as Sweeney hurried to the bench. It was noticed that he appeared in a brand new pair of "rompers" when he came out at the start of the next inning.

Weaver was out on the play which caused so much havoc with Sweeney's trousers. Weaver had tried to score from second on Demmitt's single to right, but was nailed on Cook's quick throw to the plate.

Although Keating pitched excellently in the first game, he owed his defeat to himself. The Sox's first run, which would have been sufficient to win the game, as later events proved, came in on a wild pitch after Demmitt had got to first on an error by Base on Balls. Demmitt went around to third on Collins's single. Keating then unlimbered the wild pitch, which gave him an opportunity to score. The Sox got their other run in this inning, when Collins scored on Bodie's hit through Peckinpaugh.

Ed. Walsh's comeback looked to be in danger of proving a fizzle in the first inning, when the Yankees got three men on bases. Walsh worked a little strategy in this inning by deliberately walking "Birdie" Cree, which worked out to perfection, as Mullen hit into a double play and ended the inning. Hartzell had got on base in this inning on a pass and Peckinpaugh had followed him with a two-base hit.

Walsh was in dangerous holes a number of times, but he was the cool and collected Walsh of the old days and tightened up on each occasion.

Errors by the White Sox helped the Yankees materially in the second game. Their first run was scored in the third inning, resulted from a wild throw by Weaver. Boone and Caldwell had singled successively, Boone being held at second. Hartzell hit to Blackburn, who threw to Weaver, forcing Caldwell at second. Weaver threw his first to make a double play, but the throw went wild and Boone scored. The other runs were scored in the fourth on a base on balls to Cree, Mullen's sacrifice and Nunemaker's drive to right, and in the seventh on Nunemaker's double and Bernier's wild throw.

On three hits in the sixth, singles by Weaver and Collins and Demmitt's double, the Sox scored only one run. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	5	0	2	2	7	M'sel, 3b.	4	0	2	0	1
Bl'b'n, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	H'tz'l, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Dem't, lf.	3	1	1	4	0	P'p'gh, ss.	4	0	1	0	6
C'lins, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	Cree, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
F'nler, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	Mul'n, 1b.	4	0	0	14	1
Bodie, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	Cook, rf.	3	0	1	4	1
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	3	1	Sw'y, c.	3	0	1	4	0
B'ton, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	Boone, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
Walsh, p.	4	0	0	0	2	C'ld'l, p.	3	0	1	0	3
						*C'well	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	2	7	27	13		31	1	0	27	14

*Batted for Keating in ninth inning.
Errors—Boone, Keating.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Weaver, Sweeney. Sacrifice hit—Breton. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 8. Double play—Weaver, Blackburn, and Fournier. Bases on balls—Off Walsh, 5; off Keating, 2. Struck out—By Keating, 2; by Walsh, 3. Wild pitches—Keating, 2. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	W'ver, ss.	4	1	2	2	2
H'tzell, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	Bl'k'n, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
P'k'gh, ss.	4	0	0	1	4	Dem'tt, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cree, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	C'lins, rf.	4	0	1	3	1
Mul'n, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1	F'nler, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Cook, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	Bodie, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Nu'k'r, c.	3	1	2	8	1	Mayer, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Boone, 2b.	2	1	1	2	1	Breton, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Caldw'l, p.	2	0	1	1	1	Faber, p.	3	0	0	0	3
						*Schalk	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	3	7	27	10	Cicotte, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						Total.	31	1	6	24	12

*Batted for Faber in fifth inning.
Errors—Weaver, (2,) Cicotte, Boone.

New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

First base on error—New York, 1. Two-base hits—Demmitt, Cook, Nunamaker, Cree. Three-base hit—Hartzell. Sacrifice hits—Mullen, Caldwell. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 5. Double plays—Nunamaker and Peckinpaugh; Cree and Nunamaker. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; off Faber, 1; off Cicotte, 1. Struck out—By Caldwell, 7; by Faber, 2; by Cicotte, 3. Wild pitch—Cicotte. Hits—Off Faber, 4 in four innings; off Cicotte, 3 in four innings. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Dineen.

Johnson Shuts Out Detroit.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Walter Johnson allowed Detroit only three scattered singles and Washington won today's game 3 to 0, going into second place in the pennant race. Johnson himself scored the run needed to win in the fifth inning when he singled, took second and third on infield outs, and went home on Milan's single. Shanks tripled in the sixth and scored on a double steal. Morgan tripled in the eighth and scored on McBride's hit. Johnson struck out ten men. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	Bush, ss.	4	0	2	2	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	P'tell, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Milan, cf.	4	0	2	0	0	High, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
G'dil, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0	C'ford, rf.	1	0	0	3	0
Sh'ks, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	Veach, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'gan, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4	K'w'gh, 2b.	3	0	1	0	2
McB'e, ss.	4	0	2	3	0	Burns, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
A'smth, c.	3	0	0	12	2	McKee, c.	3	0	0	8	2
J'nson, p.	2	1	1	1	3	Main, p.	2	0	0	0	4
						*Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
						†H'man	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	3	9	27	10	Total.	28	0	3	24	9

*Batted for Main in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Purtell in the ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—	3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Three-base hits—Shanks, Morgan. Sacrifice hit—Moeller. Stolen bases—Veach, Gandil, Ainsmith, Shanks. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; Washington, 8. First base on balls—Off Main, 4; off Johnson, 2. Struck out—By Main, 3; by Johnson, 10. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Collins Blanks Naps with Two Hits.

BOSTON, July 13.—Collins held Cleveland to two hits today and Boston won, 2 to 0. The home team made many solid drives off Morton's delivery, but spectacular fielding by Graney and Leibold cut off apparently certain hits. Morton held the Boston's hitless for three innings, but in the fourth, with two out, Gardner singled and scored on Janvrin's triple. Janvrin made an unsuccessful attempt to steal home. In the fifth Carrigan, Collins, and Rehg were passed successively, and Carrigan scored when Scott forced Rehg at second. Only two Cleveland players reached third base. Collins received a base on balls each of the three times he went to the plate. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rehg, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Graney, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	1	3	Turn'r, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	0	6	0	Olson, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	0	3	4
G'dn'r, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1	Kirke, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
J'vrin, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0	C'pm'n, ss.	3	0	4	2	5
York's, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2	Leib'd, cf.	2	0	0	3	1
Car'gan, c.	1	1	0	6	0	O'Neil, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Col'ns, p.	0	0	0	0	2	Morton, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						B'wm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	25	2	4	27	8	*Carisch.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	29	0	2	24	12

*Batted for Morton in eighth inning.
Errors—LaJoie, Chapman, O'Neil, Carrigan.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hit—Turner. Three-base hits—Janvrin, Scott. Hits—Off Morton, 3 in 7 innings; off Bowman, 1 in 1 inning. Double plays—Turner, Lajoie, and Kirke; Chapman, LaJoie, and Turner. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off Collins, 2; off Morton, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Struck out—By Collins, 3; by Morton, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Connolly.

Split Schedule for Minor League.

JACKSON, Mich., July 13.—James Frank, President of the Southern Michigan Baseball League, announced today that the circuit has adopted the split schedule plan and the league's first 1914 season will end with today's games. The Bay City Club will win this year's first pennant. If they are not at the top at the conclusion of the second portion of the season they will play the pennant winner of the second half in a post-season series to decide the possession of the 1914 flag. The second half of the season opens tomorrow.

Infielder Reed Sold to Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 13.—Infielder Milton Reed of the Philadelphia Nationals has been purchased by the Columbus American Association Club, according to an announcement made here tonight by the Columbus management. Reed is expected to report here tomorrow. He will play at second base.

Reds Sell Rowan to Chattanooga.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—Manager Herzog of the Cincinnati National League Club, announced today the sale of Pitcher "Jack" Rowan to the Chattanooga Club of the Southern Association.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 2; New York, 0.
New York, 3; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 3; Detroit, 0.
Boston, 2; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis at Philadelphia, (Called in fourth; rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; New York, 2.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, (Rain.)
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 7. (Twelve innings.)
Philadelphia at Cincinnati, (Rain.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 0. (Twelve innings.)
Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 3.
Buffalo, 10; Baltimore, 5.
Baltimore, 6; Buffalo, 2.
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal at Buffalo—Rain.
Providence, 3; Baltimore, 0.
Rochester, 7; Toronto, 1.
Jersey City-Newark, (Game played Sunday.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	45	32	.584
Washington	45	35	.563
Detroit	44	37	.543
Chicago	42	36	.538
St. Louis	42	38	.525
Boston	42	38	.525
New York	29	46	.387
Cleveland	26	51	.338

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	43	30	.589
Chicago	42	36	.538
St. Louis	40	39	.506
Philadelphia	35	36	.493
Cincinnati	37	39	.487
Brooklyn	33	37	.471
Pittsburgh	33	38	.465
Boston	33	41	.446

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	45	31	.592
Indianapolis	41	32	.562
Buffalo	37	33	.529
Baltimore	38	35	.521
Brooklyn	36	34	.514
Kansas City	34	44	.436
St. Louis	34	44	.436
Pittsburgh	30	42	.423

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	49	29	.628
Rochester	45	32	.584
Buffalo	44	33	.571
Providence	43	33	.566
Newark	36	37	.493
Toronto	36	39	.480
Montreal	27	50	.351
Jersey City	25	52	.325

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Indianapolis at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Jersey City.
Baltimore at Providence.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo. (Two games.)

BIG JIM VAUGHN PUZZLES GIANTS

Old Yankee Southpaw Strikes Out Twelve and Allows Only Five Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—Playing as if the title of world's champions depended on the outcome, the Cubs and Jim Vaughn, the former Yankee southpaw, today evened up the series with the Giants, winning by a score of 4 to 2. Aside from one bad inning, the ninth, when Vaughn suffered from wildness, McGraw's men never had a look-in. Vaughn had twelve strikeouts to his credit and five hits was the best the Giants could do.

It was a regular Cub day from every viewpoint and they got the "breaks," even to the elements, rain stopping the contest after four and one-half innings of play with the score even and at a time when Hank O'Day's men were showing signs of slugging Art Fromme. After a ten-minute layoff the West Siders proceeded to go into the lead, never to be headed. They are now three and a half games behind the Giants.

Unlike their contest on Sunday, the Cubs performed in pennant-winning style, even to the extent of "out peppering" their rivals. The fielding was sensational. Their hits were timely and the only miscue registered was a wild throw by Vaughn which did no damage. Maybe Claude Derrick, secured in a trade with Cincinnati, and who was in the line-up for the first time, had something to do with the change. He did not get a hit and had only five chances in the field, but one of these, a grounder over second, showed him to be there with plenty of class.

In every other frame the Giants were helpless before Vaughn. He retired at least one New Yorker on strikes in every inning except the fourth, and the five bingles made off him were scattered through the entire game, one of them "bobbing" up in time to tally two runners in the ninth, after a pair of passes and a hit batsman had filled the bases with one out.

Merkle was the biggest mark for Vaughn, the first sacker fanning three times, once with the bases loaded. Snodgrass, who was taking Robertson's place, hit the ball twice, the first setback coming in the first inning with two out and two on bases. Bescher fell for a slow one for a third strike in the third and then Vaughn retired them in order in the fifth on whiffs, Merkle, McLean, and Stock making up the trio. Fromme took his breeze in the sixth and Snodgrass saw three ease by in the seventh. In the eighth Stock was handed the same medicine.

Doyle started the ninth by fanning. Barnes and Fletcher got on through walks. Snodgrass was hit and then after Merkle went down, McLean batted in a pair of markers. McGraw pulled some "inside stuff" at this stage, sending Meyers into hit for Wiltse. The chief ended the game with an easy bounder to Sweeney.

The Cubs counted in the fifth. Sweeney walked, Bresnahan sending him over with a triple. Vaughn followed with another three-base blow over Bescher's head, good for one more tally. In the eighth Saier walked and scored on Zimmerman's two-base drive, Sweeney putting Heine across with a single. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	2	1	B'ch'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Good, rf.	4	0	2	1	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Saier, 1b.	3	1	2	5	0	Burns, lf.	2	1	1	4	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0	Fl'c'r, ss.	2	1	1	0	2
Sch'lte, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	S'gr's, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Sw'ny, 2b.	3	1	1	2	2	M'Kie, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Der'ck, ss.	2	0	0	3	2	M'Lean, c.	4	0	1	5	1
Br'han, c.	3	1	2	12	2	Stock, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
Vaughn, p.	3	0	1	0	0	From'e, p.	2	0	0	0	3
						*Murray	1	0	0	0	0
						Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Grant	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	4	10	27	8	Total.	30	2	5	24	11

*Batted for Fromme in the eighth inning.
†Ran for McLean in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Stock in the ninth inning.
Error—Vaughn.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Saier, Zimmerman. Three-base hits—Bresnahan, Vaughan. Hits—Off Fromme, 8 in seven innings; off Wiltse, two in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Derrick. Double play—Bescher and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Vaughn, 4; off Fromme, 2; off Wiltse, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (Snodgrass.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 12; by Fromme, 3. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Boston Wins on Lucky Home Run.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Dugey's lucky home run in the twelfth inning, with Rudolph on first base today, won for Boston, the home club losing, 8 to 7, in a game featured by hard hitting. Dugey's hit ordinarily would have been a good double, but Dolan fielded it poorly and it rolled to the fence for a home run. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, cf.	4	0	1	1	1	H'g's, 2b.	4	0	0	4	0
C'th'r, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	C. M'r, cf.	6	0	1	1	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	2	1	2	Dolan, lf.	6	1	3	0	0
Dugey, 2b.	3	1	2	0	4	J. M'r, 1b.	6	0	0	13	0
Con'ly, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	Konetch'y, 3b.	5	2	2	0	3
Mann, lf.	2	0	0	2	0	Back, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3
M'v'le, ss.	6	3	3	2	5	Wingo, c.	6	1	1	9	2
S'midt, 1b.	5	0	1	19	0	Butler, ss.	5	1	2	7	0
Deal, 3b.	6	0	3	0	4	Per'tt, p.	2	0	0	0	0
G'bert, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Wh'l'g, c.	5	0	1	8	1	Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
James, p.	4	0	1	0	4	†Riggert	1	0	0	0	0
Rud'ph, p.	1	1	1	0	1	Griner, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total.	50	8	17	36	21	Total.	47	7	12	36	15

*Batted for Perritt in seventh inning.
†Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.
Errors—Gilbert, Butler.

Boston	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—8
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	—7

Two-base hits—Maranville, (2,) Beck, Devore, Evers, Wilson, Dolan. Three-base hits—Wingo, Wilson. Home runs—Dolan, Dugey. Hits—Off Perritt, 13 in seven innings; off James, 3 in six innings; off Sallee, 1 in one inning; off Rudolph, 7 in six innings; off Griner, 3 in four innings. Sacrifice hits—Gilbert, Schmidt. Stolen bases—Beck, Dugey, Maranville. Double play—Wingo and Huggins. Left on bases—Boston, 14; St. Louis, 9. Bases on balls—Off James, 5; off Perritt, 3; off Sallee, 1; off Griner, 2. Struck out—By James, 2; by Perritt, 4; by Rudolph, 3. Time of game—Three hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

Binghamton at Wilkes-Barre—Wet grounds.
At Utica—Utica, 4; Troy, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 2; Scranton, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Albany, 1.

Eastern Association.

At New Britain—Hartford, 5; New Britain, 4.

American Association.

At Louisville—St. Paul, 9; Louisville, 1.
At Indianapolis—Milwaukee, 10; Indianapolis, 4.
Minneapolis at Columbus—Rain.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; Kansas City, 5.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 5; Worcester, 4.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 3; Lynn, 2.
At Haverhill—Haverhill, 4; Lowell, 0.
At Portland—Portland, 9; Fitchburg, 7.

Tri-State League.

At Trenton—Allentown, 6; Trenton, 1.
At Wilmington—Harrisburg, 11; Wilmington, 3.
At Lancaster—Reading game postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 9; New Orleans, 1. Memphis, 7; Mobile, 0.
At Nashville—Montgomery, 5; Nashville, 4.
At Birmingham—Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 1. Atlanta, 3; Birmingham, 1.

Virginia League.

At Petersburg—Petersburg, 2; Newport News, 2. (Called in seventh; rain.)
At Portsmouth—Richmond, 4; Portsmouth, 3.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

EVANS BREAKS UP GAME.

Steve's Home Run in Twelfth Inning Defeats Pittsburgh.

Steve Evans, "demon" batsman of the Brooklyn Federal League team, yesterday broke up the prettiest exhibition staged at Washington Park in many days, when in the twelfth inning he smashed a home run over the right field wall and gave Bill Bradley's team a one-to-nothing victory over the Pittsburgh Rebels. The win was the third scored by the home team in four games with the Westerners. Up to the time Evans so viciously connected with one of Walter Dickson's curves, a pitching duel that would have done credit to any two major leaguers had been in progress between the former Boston twirler and Joe Finneran, erstwhile Philadelphia National. Neither had an advantage until the deciding blow was struck by Brooklyn's right fielder.

Hits were few and far between, five being the total allotted each side. Only thirty-eight men faced Finneran in the twelve innings, while thirty-nine Brooklyns opposed Dickson.

A sensational catch by old Davy Jones saved the visitors from defeat in the ninth inning, for he robbed Evans, who later turned the trick, of an almost certain home run. Hap Myers handled twenty chances perfectly, and some of them were exceedingly difficult plays. Holt, a youngster who displaced Gagnier at short, gave a fine exhibiton around the short field, three times cutting down hits with wonderful stops.

Hugh Bradley, the Pittsfeds' first baseman, was severely spiked in the fifth inning in a collision with Westerzil, and may be out of the game for some time.

Pittsburgh's only real chance to win came in the fifth period, but a fine stop by Westerzil cut a man down at the plate and saved the game. McDonald started the inning with a two-base hit and was sacrificed to third by Bradley. Holly then smashed a warm liner down the third-base line, which Westerzil cleverly handled and threw to Owens in time to put out McDonald. Brooklyn had its sole opportunity in the same inning, when Westerzil received a life on a bad throw by Holly, on which play Bradley was spiked, and went to third on Holt's single, after one was out. Westerzil, however, was thrown out at the plate on Owens's roller to Lennox. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cooper, lf.	5	0	0	2	0
Myers, 1b.	5	0	1	9	0
And's'n, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Evans, rf.	5	1	2	3	0
H'man, 2b.	4	0	0	3	5
W'ell, 3b.	4	0	0	1	5
Holt, ss.	4	0	1	2	6
Owens, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Fin'r'n, p.	4	0	1	0	4
Total.	39	1	5	26	20

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Savage, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Jones, lf.	5	0	0	4	0
Oakes, cf.	5	0	2	1	0
Len'x, 3b.	5	0	1	1	2
M'D'id, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5
H. F'l'y, 1b.	1	0	0	9	0
Hoffman, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Berry, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Dicks'n, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Rhe'ms, 1b.	2	0	0	10	1
Total.	38	0	5	34	20

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Holly, McDonald, Hoffman.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—McDonald. Home run—Evans. Sacrifice hit—H. Bradley. Stolen base—Oakes. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 5. Double play—Dickson, Holt, and Myers. Struck out—By Dickson, 4; by Finneran, 2. Base on balls—Off Finneran, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Goeckel and Cross. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT KANSAS CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—2	
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3	9

Batteries—Kaiserling, Mullin, and Warren; Packard and Easterly.

AT CHICAGO.
FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	1
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	.	.	—6	16	0

Batteries—Groome, Herbert, and Chapman; Watson and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	—5	10	2	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	5	

Batteries—Crandall and Simon; Fisk, McGuire, and Wilson.

AT BALTIMORE.
FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	—10	11	2	
Baltimore	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—6	11	7	

Batteries—Moore, Schulz, Ford, Allen, and Blair; Wilhelm, Russell, and Jacklitsch.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	.	—6	10	1
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	2	7	1

Batterics—Smith and

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1914.

THE NEW HAVEN REPORT.

Looking backward it is not possible to defend the management of the New Haven Railway. It does not attempt to defend itself. If Mr. MORGAN were alive he could do no more than plead in "justification and avoidance" against excessive condemnation for the miscarriage of plans for which the responsibility must be divided between Mr. MELLEN and himself above any other two men. The associates of Mr. MORGAN, the official superiors of Mr. MELLEN, do not defend their own acts. They plead that their mistakes were due to the dominance of a man of exceptionally great prestige and force of character. These are all pleas of guilty in varying degrees. The mismanagement of the road having been established on what amounts to confessions, the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot be said to come as a surprise.

The Interstate Commission itself, however, is older than these errors of management. There are several New England commissions of various ages. It is an arraignment of all of these public bodies that these "crimes" occur under their control, and are only exposed and denounced historically. The public would rather have such regrettable incidents prevented than punished, and it is to be hoped that the New Haven episode will powerfully influence a broader reformation.

JUSTICE LURTON.

An old-fashioned American citizen of the plain democratic kind passed away on Sunday morning. The character which HORACE H. LURTON wore in the eyes of all who knew him is summed up in a word much overworked, but in his case carrying more of meaning than in most—"sterling." It was that, as well as his conspicuous ability, which brought him honor at the hands of two Presidents of different parties and different views, GROVER CLEVELAND and WILLIAM H. TAFT. It was an unusual man who, though a Democrat and an ex-Confederate, not only drew from a Republican President the tribute of an appointment to the highest court in the land, but elicited that honor at a time when by precedent and practice the place should have gone to another section of the Union—when, in fact, it was not Tennessee's "turn."

In all its aspects the conferring of this appointment upon Justice LURTON was extraordinary. It is true that President TAFT consulted his own wishes based upon personal knowledge of his appointee, but that added to the honor instead of detracting from it; for this personal knowledge had been gained from association with him on the bench, in which that excellent judge of Judges had learned Justice LURTON'S fitness for the place at first hand. Out of all the Judges with whom he had served he picked Justice LURTON as the ideal man for the place, and disturbed party and geographical rules to make the place for him.

Mr. TAFT wrote to Justice LURTON that in making the appointment he did so because he desired "to strengthen that court as much as I could strengthen it." This desire was fulfilled. The length of Mr. LURTON'S service was short, only five years, but in that time he had ranked as one of the ablest members of the court and had written some of its important opinions. The highest traditions of the court were sustained by his service in it.

SIGNS OF TRADE REVIVAL.

Signs of the early revival of good business, which were abundant in the reports from authoritative sources all over the country published in yesterday's TIMES, are multiplied in today's news. There are more buyers from every part of the United States in town today than ever before at this time of the year, and the list of them fills two columns and a half of print. The beginning of the receivers' sale of the H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY'S stock yesterday was attended by 1,200 buyers, and the sales were enormous, much of the old stock which, under other circumstances, might have lain dormant a long while being disposed of. Goods were sold to merchants from all points, including Honolulu. The American Woolen Company announces higher prices for the better grades of woolens and lower prices for the ordinary cloths, an encouraging indication of wholesome trade conditions and tolerably clear proof that the woolen trade is not to be blighted by the customs tariff changes.

From many points come reports of mills reopening and men returning to work. A manufactory in this neighborhood with a weekly wage budget of $75,000 has resumed operations. At the Westinghouse works in Pittsburgh the strike is over and 8,000 men have returned to their employment. The letter to President WILSON from a Western manufacturer, printed elsewhere, stating his new found faith in a business revival, the reasons for it, and his practical expression of it, tells a story which will be repeated many times in the near future. It is not a time to crow or to boast, but all reasonable hopes are in the way of being justified.

NO ULSTER WAR YET.

Nobody is going to smile because the celebration of the Orangemen's anniversary in Ulster did not provoke the threatened civil war, except the few remaining light-hearted members of his Majesty's Government, and they will not laugh long or with much real merriment. The situation is still grave, with the threat of immediate war removed. Onlookers in other lands have not believed that civil war was possible in the United Kingdom, but the determination of Ulster not to submit to the rule of a Dublin Parliament, for the present at least, has been expressed in unmistakable terms, and the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne had a meaning yesterday which it never had before.

The orderly character of the demonstration, however, indicates that the danger of an outbreak has been exaggerated. The occasion was more like a festival than a threatening display of the martial spirit. The London Daily Mail may be justified in charging the Liberal press of London with a disposition to make light of Ulster's uprising, but the fact that the Belfast police had nothing to do in the way of quelling disorder, and that no news of serious disturbances comes from the other points of supposed danger through the ordinary news channels, which are assuredly not influenced by British political opinion, indicates that its fears as to the result were largely unfounded.

Meanwhile, the Imperial Parliament is endeavoring to adjust the strangely unforeseen difficulty with a fair prospect of an agreement between the two houses upon a compromise which will be satisfactory to the North of Ireland men. The enactment of an amendment relieving Ulster from the provisions of the Home Rule bill for an indefinite period would be a great triumph for Sir EDWARD CARSON and might not be violently opposed, in the circumstances, by the Nationalist leaders. The newly organized Nationalist Volunteers might cause some trouble, but it would probably not be serious, with the political leaders against them. So it seems that the long-fought-for Irish home rule turns out to be only half a loaf, because the great province of the North refuses to accept its share.

QUESTIONS UNFIT TO BE ASKED OR ANSWERED.

The Senate Committee is quick to see the impropriety of certain questions suggested to be asked regarding the alleged business transactions of some of the candidates for the Federal Reserve Board. The character of the source of the questions is such that there is a presumption in favor of whoever is attacked in that manner. But when the questions are identical, or relate to identical transactions, or are of similar character, the character of the source of the questions becomes of no consequence. Such questions are as improper to be asked by the Senate as by anybody, and without reference to the excellence of the motives with which the questions are asked. When such questions are asked they should not be answered. The questions should be withdrawn, and the gentlemen should be relieved of the necessity of responding either in writing or in person.

There can be no question of the Senate's dignity in refusing to press questions improper to be asked, especially after a first installment had been answered, although wandering far from the duties of the Federal Reserve Bank. If there is any such question of dignity or propriety it is raised by the Senate, not against it. The Senate would be well advised to escape from its dilemma as best it can, saving its face in its own way. It is no business of nominees to teach the Senate anything. And there are some nominees who cannot be forced into the position of pursuing duties which they might be induced to accept, if not treated too insultingly.

NEARING THE END.

Perhaps Mr. ESTAVA RUIZ, retiring, by way of Vera Cruz, from a post in Gen. HUERTA'S ever-changing Cabinet, judges rather from the inability of the Huertistas to resist than from any knowledge he may possess of the willingness of the Constitutionalists to desist, when he expresses his belief that the fighting is finished in Mexico. Finished, as effectual fighting, it seems to have been since the earlier ill-managed attacks on the defenses of Zacatecas by the Constitutionalists, without VILLA'S assistance. There has been slaughter, though probably exaggerated in the reports, but the obvious disposition of the Federals has been to get out of the range of the revolutionists' guns as quickly as possible.

If Gen. HUERTA really retires today or tomorrow or later in the week, it is not unlikely that the prediction of Mr. RUIZ will come true. BLANQUET seems to have lost his taste for fighting, and the condition of the defenders of the capital is hopeless. They might, if they chose, have the bloodiest fight of the war in the Vale of Anahuac, and vastly increase the roster of Mexican heroes who have died more or less vainly for their country. But that is not likely.

The succession of Mr. CARBAJAL as Provisional President, temporarily of course, would insure an early capitulation on the best terms obtainable. It is doubtful if they would be severe. That the action of the Constitutional leaders thereafter would be taken without any consideration of their obligations to the United States Government and the South American republics is unthinkable. Gen. CARRANZA'S recent pronunciamento is reassuring and foreshadows no such proceeding.

PARTY LINES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Of all Americans eligible to the place, WILLIAM H. TAFT stands out as pre-eminently the man for a place on the Supreme Court bench, and it is to be hoped that he will make his appearance in that tribunal which he will so greatly adorn; but now is not the time. Not from any considerations of partisanship or of the division of offices, but for the real interests of the country, President WILSON should appoint a Democrat. It is true that the old reasons for reckoning with party considerations have been greatly lessened. At various times in our history these have been rightly and necessarily considered. When the direction in which the new nation should grow was still a matter of doubt, when it was an open question whether it should be a nation or a loose alliance of nations, it was of vast importance to consider whether a new member of the Supreme Court should be a believer in federalism or in State rights. When the nation was fighting for existence, when it was doubtful whether it would continue as one or be split into two republics, it was essential that the President should appoint men who agreed with him on that issue.

The issues of today are serious, but the court never divides on party lines. No one reading one of the great decisions of the recent past, even on such questions as the trust problem, could tell whether the Justices writing the majority and minority opinions were Republicans or Democrats. Therefore President TAFT could afford to disregard party lines altogether and appoint two Democrats to the bench. Should a vacancy occur later in President WILSON'S term he may repeat that evidence of broad-mindedness. But it is still important that there should be minority representation in the Supreme Court, not because there is any likelihood of division on party lines, but because it is advisable to have different schools of thought represented there. There is a difference in the mental attitudes in which intelligent Democrats and Republicans approach national questions. They belong to different parties because their training has been on different lines of thought and because their mental bent is dissimilar. They may agree on the question before them, but they approach it from different angles. It is important that both kinds of training and both intellectual trends should be represented on the bench, because the bench itself will be better for it. Justice LURTON'S death leaves only two Democrats in the Supreme Court. The Democratic representation there should amount to at least one-third of the court.

In the ordinary course of events there seems to be little likelihood of a change in the court's membership so far as President TAFT'S appointees are concerned. He appointed five members, and with the exception of Justice LURTON they are young men, as Supreme Court Justices go. Justices LAMAR and PITNEY are now only 56, Justice VAN DEVANTER 55, and Justice HUGHES 52. Of their seniors Justice HOLMES, appointed by President ROOSEVELT, is 73; Justice MCKENNA, appointed by President MCKINLEY, is 70; Chief Justice WHITE, appointed by President CLEVELAND, raised to the Chief Justiceship by President TAFT, is 69, and Justice DAY, appointed by President ROOSEVELT, is 65. The Supreme Court has seldom had so large a proportion of Judges under 60.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Their Calm Rather Mysterious.

Of the six competitors in the aeroplane race from London to Paris and back, three made half of the round trip and two the whole of it. Only one of the aviators, and he presumably the least experienced of the lot, as he was a man of title, made an involuntary descent, so it can be taken as proved that any country in Europe is now open to invasion, if not by an army in the old sense, at least by a considerable number of men acting in unison. And they would be capable of doing an enormous amount of damage to any fortress or capital, and of doing it at a cost in money and lives that military statisticians would consider negligible.

When one remembers the excited opposition which has always been manifested in England whenever the construction of a tunnel under the Channel was proposed, it seems strange that our estimable cousins seem to see nothing in this race except a sporting event. Nobody whom they wanted to keep out would ever come from France through a tunnel, for a single watchman, or at most three, working in eight-hour shifts, could very effectually close such a road at any moment to no matter how large an army, either by blowing up the British end of it or by letting in the sea. Invasion through the air is a wholly different matter, and though guns have already been invented with which, it is hoped, aeroplanes can be hit and brought down, nobody can have much faith in the possibility of stopping a whole squadron of them, flying high on a dark night.

The mere fact of crossing the Channel through the air at present attracts no attention, yet only a few years ago to do it was considered a desperate adventure, and its first accomplishment raised the bold aviator to the pinnacle of fame. Now the broad Atlantic must be essayed to win the same attention, and last week's continuous flight of over twenty-four hours by the German BOEHM has removed that from the category of impossibilities. With a motor that will run steadily as long as that—and with luck as to weather and the claimed ability to find the way—the difficulties are not insuperable. Then only the Pacific will remain to conquer, and that might not be so hard, for convenient islands are scattered along most of the way between South America and Asia.

A Portrait Far from Flattering.

As a reason for putting back on its pedestal in the City of Mexico the statue of WASHINGTON which residents of that troubled capital, to show their dislike for the United States, recently overthrew, one of the papers there declares that WASHINGTON can and should be viewed as the hero of liberty and democracy. It says that his memory is therefore worthy of honor throughout both Americas, great men being of all countries, not of one, and that it was a mistake to view him, as did those who pulled down the statue, as "the American, the ruthless trader, lustful of gold and power, who, with Punic faith and emboldened by his wealth and greatness, tramples upon the weak."

Eloquence and plausibility are combined in these statements after the fashion so characteristic of Spanish America, but it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the tribute to WASHINGTON was paid merely to introduce the description of the hated "Gringo." Of course we do not recognize the portrait as accurate, and wonder why qualities so alien to our consciousness should be ascribed to us. As a people, we certainly do not desire either to rob or trample upon the Mexicans. Hatred always has a cause, however, and it is not for nothing that there are just two kinds of foreigners, those from Spain and those from the United States, who excite the active animosity of Mexicans.

History supplies explanations in both cases. But ancient tyrannies in the one and territorial acquisitions in the other probably do not count for as much in causing Mexican hostility as does the too frequent failure of both Americans and Spaniards to conceal a feeling of racial superiority to a great majority of the native population. That naturally arouses Mexican sensibilities, and a good many of the adventurers who go to Mexico from this country are not exemplars of tact or courtesy.

How much the Mexicans would love WASHINGTON if he were still alive is a question. He was not a notably democratic hero, and liberty as he knew it had its limitations.

Hardly an Object of Pity.

EUGENIE, wandering through the palace and gardens of Fontainebleau and noting the changes that have taken place since she reigned there in power and beauty, can properly enough be described as "a pathetic figure." The pathos lies, however, rather in her age and loneliness than in any special or peculiar grievances that are hers.

She never had an easily demonstrable right to the glories and privileges that were given to her by capricious fortune, and according to most accounts she was one of the most active agents in bringing about the downfall of the Second Empire and her own long exile.

The sorrows and bereavements of her life have had mitigations denied to the vast majority of women, since never for more than a few adventurous days has she lacked wealth and tender consideration. For a while, at least, all of her ambitions were attained, all her desires satisfied, and that is more than can be said of most mortals.

She fell far, to be sure, but the descent ceased while she was still high above the common lot, and there she has remained. Everything considered, is she not, at 88, an enviable rather than a pathetic figure?

VENEZUELAN NEWS.

Thanks from the Consul General for That Printed in The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has afforded me great pleasure to see in this morning's (Saturday's) edition of your important daily an article about general conditions in Venezuela. I consider that by giving out to the public a true account of things as they are—as you have just done—you are thereby doing justice to Venezuela and its Government.

I regret to say, however, that not all papers follow the great example given by THE NEW YORK TIMES since its establishment, in carrying out a policy which involves a high standard of nonpartisanship, truthfulness and basic morality, and is so well embodied in its famous motto.

There is a newspaper, in particular, that seems to have made it its business to plan a campaign of "ruthless persecution" against the Venezuelan Government, by publishing news absolutely devoid of truth obtained from most unreliable sources and from systematic enemies of all Government established or to be established in Venezuela. By publishing such "trash" a great injustice has been done to industrial and other interests which on many occasions have refused to go any further when negotiations were all but terminated.

Publication of news like that which you have in this morning's paper just comes in time to reassure business between this country and Venezuela and thus restore full confidence. For this reason, I beg you to accept in the name of the Venezuelan Government and in my own an expression of our gratitude.

P. R. RINCONES,
Consul General of Venezuela.
New York, July 11, 1914.

LABOR WELL PAID.

Its Share of the Product Is Twice That of Manufacturers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me put the figures from the Census Bulletin of Manufactures (1910) in a form different from that in Mr. Pape's interesting letter. I state them in thousands of dollars:

Value of product	$20,767,546
Wages (16 11-20 per cent.)	$3,434,734
Salaries (4 11-20 per cent.)	940,900
Cost of material (58 14-20 cent.)	12,194,019
Miscellaneous expenses (9 8-20 per cent.)	1,955,733
	18,525,386
Balance for manufacturers	$2,242,160

This balance is 10 16-20 per cent. of the value of the product. Out of this wear and tear have to be met. The employes, in wages and salaries, get over four billion dollars—21 2-20 per cent. of the value of the product, just about twice what the manufacturers get. This is no more than fair pay for their skill and their risk.

The worst enemy of the American workingman is the demagogue who tries to persuade him that he does not get his fair share and that the way to get more is by revolution. The American idea is to give all men opportunities to rise, and let the prizes go to the thrifty, the industrious, and the skillful. Any one who has read Mary Antin's book—"The Promised Land"—or Ribbany's recent autobiography in The Atlantic, can see how a Polish family in the one case and an Armenian in the other have come to this country desperately poor, and worked their way up, just as Mr. Lincoln and millions more have done. They were able to do it because they were cheerful, hopeful, and brave, and lived in a free country. Your sullen Socialist is generally a man who never did any real productive work and is greedy for the fruits that hard-working men have earned and are enjoying.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, July 11, 1914.

Board of Health's Prompt Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish as many of New York's citizens as possible to realize and appreciate the very efficient Board of Health their city maintains for their benefit. My personal experience has been with the department pertaining to the prevention and cure of rabies, and I am very glad to publicly express my deep appreciation and thanks for the prompt, courteous, and conscientious services tendered me and my son by each and every official concerned. Even though my appeal for help and advice regarding a pet dog, which had developed alarming symptoms after having been bitten by a strange dog, was made on a Sunday, the dog was examined, and the suspicion of rabies being confirmed, was condemned, destroyed, and the body removed, all within a few hours. This was executed with so little confusion, and in such a considerate manner, that any shock of a really harrowing experience was practically avoided.

My son and I were advised to go to the Wasserman Clinic, in the Board of Health Building, at once, as we had been exposed to the virulent saliva in caring for the dog.

Especially do I want to mention the treatment which we received at the hands of Dr. Herman E. Street, the operating physician, and his able assistant, Mrs. Roebuck. Nothing could have been more reassuring than their manner, nor more considerate than their care and unfailing sympathy in what might otherwise have been a most distressing ordeal. MRS. ALEXANDER SASLAVSKY.
New York, July 13, 1914.

Commissioner Davis's Task.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial article today concerning Commissioner Davis's trying task, the question is asked, "Is this woman's work?"

It is not a woman's work, but whose is it? It is the poor work of men who have preceded the Commissioner that has got things into the present deplorable condition on Blackwell's Island. Can they be trusted to straighten out things better than this woman, though the cost to her must be severe? The work must be done by somebody. Let the Mayor and the people stand by the Commissioner, and let the Commissioner stand by her subordinates, and the trouble will be so remedied that it will be well that it has broken out. Let us have firmness and clear-sightedness wherever we can get them.

Men of public affairs, from the truant Congressmen down, are not performing with striking efficiency, or even attention, the work for which they are paid. If in England the masculine government were more efficient there would today be no such unfeminine movement as militancy among women. If women can better things let them try; the cost is great, but the need is greater.

New York, July 11, 1914. M. E. B.

A Consumptive Mother.

Despair and ill-health followed Mrs. V.'s attempt to earn a living for herself and her four little children. She developed tuberculosis and was obliged to give up the sewing—her only income. Six months of rest and proper food mean renewed health for the woman, it is believed. Arrangements have been made for her to go to a day camp, and she has been moved into rooms flooded with sunshine. Three of the children have been sent to a preventorium, and the baby, two years old, goes to a nursery every day. Already her courage has returned and she busies herself with crocheting, while following the doctor's orders implicitly. As the disease is not active, she is not a menace to the child. Twenty-one dollars pays the rent and buys milk and the other food that is needed, as she has few meals at home. The Charity Organization Society asks for $126 to cover these expenses for the next six months.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: Miss M. W. Keck, $5; Mrs. G. P. Slade, $10; "Anonymous," $2; the Nicoll children, $5; "Anonymous," $5; Samuel Friedman, $2; "T. J. R.," $5; H. Bischofsheimer, $1; Mrs. Elizabeth Schleeter, $1; "Cash," $1; Mrs. James P. Snow, $10 "Andy," $1; "H. E. J.," $2; "M. B.," $1; "C. H. J.," $5; Miss Louise R. Godwin, $5.

A Poem of the West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an uninvited guest to the "Best Short Poems" party, may I butt in with the following choice:

WHERE THE WEST BEGINS.

Out where the hand clasps a little stronger,
Out where a smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching—
That's where the West begins;
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying—
That's where the West begins.

This, I believe, was written by Arthur Chapman, a Western poet, and appeared some years ago in a Denver newspaper. The fact that it has been widely copied strikes me as pretty good proof of its appealing qualities. J. W. E.
New York, July 11, 1914.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Times's Symposium a Blow to the False Prophets of Calamity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I congratulate you heartily upon your "business outlook" symposium in this morning's issue. It contains a splendid promise for the immediate future; it does more, it shows that the promise is actually in process of fulfillment. One blast of real facts has silenced the dismal wails from the political Cave of Adullam. The gentlemen who insisted that we were all ruined, and would stay ruined until they came into power again, must be surprised, or disappointed to note that prosperity decided not to wait for them.

Even before the realization of the wondrous crop of grain the signs of vigorous recovery were unmistakable. For example, the weekly trade review issued by Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, said nearly a month ago:

It is timely to state that conditions in the dry goods trade generally are fundamentally sound. Prices have ruled strong for the past six months with an upward tendency at the present time, and retail selling throughout the country has continued very close to normal. Stocks of merchandise are conservatively low, and * * * as buyers have not anticipated their Fall requirements to any great extent heavy demands will undoubtedly be made on wholesalers during the coming months. Road sales for the past week show a gain over those of the corresponding week a year ago, and collections are better.

Then there was the statement of The American Wool and Cotton Reporter:

The strength of the wool market remains unchanged, the sales of the week, in spite of the holiday, totaling 5,000,000 pounds. The seasonal lull which usually occurs at about this time seems to be non-existent this year, a greater volume of business being transacted than in the same week for many years past.

This, too, regarding a business headed straight for extinction, according to the embattled defenders of Schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich tariff of blessed memory.

To touch the West again, here is the President of the Detroit Oak Belting Company, Frank H. Croul, speaking of his industry resuming with a full force:

Men do not buy belting to look at. They buy it to use in their factories. The larger quantities that they are buying now means that they are increasing and planning to increase their output of products. In March, April, and May our business was poor, but in June the improvement was so marked that we have a full force at work now.

As to the steel trade hear the report of one of Pittsburgh's leading newspapers (owned by Senator George T. Oliver):

Pittsburgh is returning to its old-time prosperity. This is the opinion voiced by leading manufacturers, bankers, and business men of the community. All branches of trade are feeling the stimulus of the return of normal conditions.

No one need be told that the condition of the steel and iron trade is the best barometer of business in the country. The Iron Age, in a recent editorial, said: "The corner seems to have been turned at last."

Would it surprise the "calamity howlers" to know that the steam railroads of the country, during the fiscal year 1913, just reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission, carried 1,033,679,680 passengers, or 39,307,397 more than in the previous year? Or, that they increased their freight tonnage by 239,239,857 tons, to the unprecedented figure of 2,058,035,487 tons? They added to their payrolls 115,298 men, making a total of 1,815,239 men, with wages of $1,373,830,589. Their miles of line now exceed 244,000.

The crops, which have given the final push to this great movement, are the most wonderful in all history. Over 930,000,000 bushels of wheat alone! Corn nearing 2,868,000,000 bushels, with oats and barley also bumper crops, making for cereals alone a 5,000,000,000-bushel mark, worth, at present prices, $3,418,000,000. This is the July 1 estimate of the Department of Agriculture. But, on top of that, is the yield of the farms of other products. Including live stock, this stupendous yield, which will be marketed within the next four or five months, will be worth, according to George M. Reynolds of the Commercial Bank of Chicago, from $11,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000.

What has become of the "flooding of our markets with the products of the pauper labor of Europe" of which we had such confident predictions, and of which the gold export was conclusive proof? The gold export has stopped. The Bank of France secured all it needed; we had the gold to spare, the current rate of exchange favored the flow; hence it went. The gold will flow back, with equal ease, when we need that form of currency. With our new currency and credit facilities we will not need bullion or coin to the same extent, except as reserves.

As to the "flood of foreign goods," hear this from The Dry Goods Economist:

Those who anticipate a marked increase of our imports under the new tariff will do well to examine the Government's most recent figures. During the first eight months under the new tariff foreign manufacturers sent into the United States only 8.8 per cent. more of their finished products than they did under the old law. This is little enough in itself, but even a very much larger increase in imports would shrink into insignificance in the light of the small part which imported goods play in comparison with our domestic production. Take wool manufactures, for instance. Our total imports of these for the year 1913 reached a value of less than $17,500,000, while the products of this country's woolen industry, according to the United States census, in 1909 reached an aggregate of over $500,000,000. It would indeed take a very much larger increase in imports to make a serious dent in such an enormous domestic production, which no doubt has greatly increased since that census.

Of course, we need not fear if imports do increase greatly. Such imports will be paid for by exports, and, normally, there will be a profit both ways. That's what trade means, in sane elementary economies, whether national or international.

Well, we all thank you for the message of good cheer you have brought us from the "captains of industry." And, maybe, there will be less talk and noise from the Cave of Adullam, and more words of heartening and encouragement to our brave and wise captain of the Ship of State at Washington.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.
New York, July 13, 1914.

A Polo Grounds Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to complain about the peddlers and barkers who sell anything from a peanut to a glass of lemonade at the Polo Grounds. We pay our good money to see a ball game and are compelled to act as waiters by passing along this and passing along that, and so often miss a fine play. I would suggest that the managers of the Polo Grounds put up a bargain basket to be sold at the entrance to the seats and containing, let us say, peanuts, soft drinks, sandwiches, candy, and ice cream. This would save all the commission paid to the barkers, and would give the paying public a chance to see the games in peace. JOSEPH H. SWEET.
New York, July 11, 1914.

PRAISES NAVY DIPLOMATS.

Perry's Wisdom, Secretary Says, Was Proved in Mexican Difficulty.

NEWPORT, July 13.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels at the opening of the session of the Naval War College today in a speech told how the nation's foreign policy often hangs upon the action and discretion of a naval officer commanding a warship in a far-away port. He recalled incidents in which commanders of American warships had opened new chapters in American history.

"The navy in the technical diplomatic sense," said Secretary Daniels, "must leave to the Department of State the settlement of international policies, and properly so. But in the practical operations of policies affecting other nations the action of the youngest naval officer commanding the smallest vessel in a foreign port might determine the action of our Government independent of the policies which the trained diplomats might have planned. In many quiet ports the first American seen is an officer of the navy."

There had been no Secretary of State, Mr. Daniels said, who had availed himself more of the service of the naval officer as a diplomat, who had shown greater confidence in his ability and judgment, than had Secretary Bryan.

He recalled the demand made for a salute of the Stars and Stripes by Admiral Mayo at Tampico as an example of how the action of a naval officer in a foreign country precipitated "an issue not contemplated in diplomatic channels, and irrevocably committed his Government to a policy of action in support of his demand." Commodore Perry's achievement in opening up Japan to commerce, Dewey's brilliant victory and his administration in Philippine waters, and finally Rear Admiral Fletcher's occupation of Vera Cruz were referred to by the Secretary as conspicuous instances of the double service required of the American naval officer abroad.

Ambassador Jusserand of France and James Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, were praised by the speaker as "modern diplomats" who, he said, had "replaced indirectness and evasion with directness and sincerity."

"If all American diplomacy in the Spanish-American war had been modeled after that of Perry," the Secretary continued, "the United States might not have yielded to the temptation of imperialism. If our Government had followed closely the diplomatic pace set by another great Commodore of the United States Navy, who himself followed the diplomacy of Perry and squared his every action with the basic doctrines of our Republic, we would not have strayed so far afield. We would at least have been consistent in our diplomacy; we would not have laid down one rule for Cuba and another for the Philippines."

After his address at the War College, Secretary Daniels spoke to the apprentices at the training station. He told them that they might yet become Admirals under the law which permits twenty-five enlisted men to go in line for commissions each year.

MORE FEDERAL JUDGES HERE

To Dispose of Long Pending Cases—Two Mail Fraud Trials.

To clear from the calendar of the Federal District Court some of the mail fraud cases which have been pending for years District Attorney Marshall has obtained the services of two Federal Judges from other States, and began yesterday the prosecution of two of these indictments. In the courtroom Judge W. I. Grubb of Alabama sat to try Max Stern and Barney Zinn, who operated as the Reliable Real Estate Brokerage Company of 62 Delancey Street, and in another room Judge Gordon Russell of Texas began the trial of Nova Adolphus Brown, Harold Lewis Davis, Floyd N. Franklin, Thomas P. Cowhey, W. F. Gunter, Paul Smith, Herman R. Lingg, William M. Andrus, I. E. Clarke, and N. A. Brown, Incorporated, of 1 Wall Street, over the sale of $650,000 of stock of Franklin's, Incorporated, a Long Island City candy concern.

In the first case Stern and Zinn are accused of having used the mails to obtain money from persons having real estate for sale by representing that they had purchasers awaiting them. They are alleged to have required a $20 fee, and in the case of M. S. Oulds of North Arlington, N. J., to have taken as well a blooded rooster of high degree, although, as a matter of fact, they knew of no possible purchasers and did nothing to attract them.

When this case was adjourned for the day yesterday afternoon Mrs. Oulds, who had been a witness for the Government, complained to Assistant United States District Attorney James W. Osborne that she had been insulted by some of the friends of the defendants in the corridor. They had, she said, objected to her account of how she came to give up her fowl and to her assertion that the defendants had taken the "last dollar she had in the house."

Mrs. Oulds was not patient over the insult and was complaining loudly, so Post Office Inspector Barber warned the friends of the defendants that he would arrest them if they interfered with his witness, and took Mr. and Mrs. Oulds out one way, while the defendants' party left by another elevator.

In the case of Franklin's, Incorporated, the Government is basing its case on the promises held out to investors in the advertising literature sent out. In that it was promised that Franklin's candies would "be sold in every hamlet throughout the United States, and we will be cutting one of those 1,000 per cent. melons that other candy makers have been cutting for many years." A circular, it is charged, showed a picture of a five-story factory as "Our New Home," although, as a matter of fact, the Franklin's quarters were only a two-story building.

Assistant District Attorney Spence and ex-Assistant District Attorney John N. Boyle are prosecuting the candy stock sellers and they are defended by George D. Zahm and Arthur M. Sagar.

A Pretty Group of Bathers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to say to you, sir, that the best-looking bunch of girls I have seen anywhere, in any print, or at any time, is the bunch of bathers in your Sunday supplement, July 12. Where did you ever find them? Are they the real thing, or some artist's fancy? I refer especially to their facial pulchritude—figures don't count—and fairer faces than theirs, I repeat in a loud voice, I have never previously beheld in such numbers at one time! They are not New York girls, are they? W. J. L.
New York, July 12, 1914.

THE DREAM TREE.

The magic wonderful Dreamland Tree
Bears a dream on every bough;
It's easy to make a Dream Tree grow
At night—if you learn just how.

This is the way: when the candle's snuffed
And you are snug in bed,
Plant some dream-tree seed in the pillow soft
That lies beneath your head.

As soon as all is dark and still,
And mother's gone below,
Lie quietly and watch, for then
The tree begins to grow.

Over the bed it spreads, and if
You keep a sharp lookout,
You'll see the branches form, its leaves
And little flowers bud out.

The dream-fruit ripens very fast,
So, all at once—ker-plop—
A fine one falls from off its stem
Right on your face to drop!

If on your forehead—that means luck—
(Your nose it's best to miss!)
But, when a dream falls on your lips,
You're going to get a kiss!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

CHICAGO GOES AFTER OLD WORLD'S IDEAS

Sends Big Commission to Study Terminals, Waterfronts, Health, and Schools.

CITY FACES HARD PROBLEM

Must Find Means for Dispersing Great Traffic Through Small, Congested Area.

The biggest and most important delegation sent from Chicago to Europe since the World's Fair of 1893 reached New York yesterday. It is known as the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission and Associates. With them are Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools, and Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton.

In the first group are twenty men, many of them experts either on railways, engineering, architecture, or finance; six representatives of the Board of Aldermen, and half a dozen men of prominence in matters connected with railways or education.

In the printed list of members of the party, whose purpose is to study railway terminals, harbor and transportation facilities in American and European cities with the view of getting the best ideas for the development of terminal facilities in Chicago, each member has a brief biography.

At the head of the commission is John F. Wallace, formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal. The other members of the commission are Walter L. Fisher, ex-Secretary of the Interior; Bion J. Arnold, Chairman of the Board of Supervising Engineers of Chicago Traction; Edward H. Bennett, consulting architect of the Chicago Plan Commission; Lawrence E. McGann, Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago; John W. Beckwith, First Assistant Corporation Counsel of the city, and Ellis Geiger, Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee on Railway Terminals.

To assist the seven members of the Railway Commission and to gather ideas about other things of importance in the Government of big cities, five Aldermen and the Secretary of the City Council Committees were appointed by Mayor Harrison to go along, and seven men were invited to accompany the committee.

The commission visited Toronto, Montreal and Boston on the way here, and spent much of yesterday examining New York terminals. They inspected the Grand Central Terminal, then called on Mayor Mitchel, who presented them to Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith. He showed and explained the harbor, the docks and the Bush Terminal.

Alderman Geiger, who is credited with being the father of the plans for the terminals, said last night, explaining the work ahead of the commission:

"The terminal proposition in Chicago presents many difficulties. First we have a complicated system of street railways. In Chicago are 5,000 miles of main tracks belonging to these lines. Again, 85,000 miles of railroad tracks, one-third of the railway mileage in the United States, centre or terminate in Chicago. Within a radius of three-quarters of a mile, in our most congested district, are six railroad passenger terminals. Besides, a very large proportion of our freight is handled in that territory.

"Except the Northwestern Passenger Terminal, finished this year, all these terminals have outgrown their usefulness. The Pennsylvania, Burlington, Alton, St. Paul, and Fort Wayne roads have just got ordinances through the

JEWELERS' BOARD DEFENDS ITS WORK

National Body, Denying Apfel Charges, Explains Its Activities to Protect Trade.

DOES NOT RUN LAW OFFICE

Never Attempts to Collect Claims —Spares No Expense in Fighting All Frauds.

The National Jewelers' Board of Trade filed yesterday with the Attorney General through its counsel, Beekman, Menken & Griscom of 52 William Street, its brief in answer to the charges brought against it by Charles L. Apfel. The Attorney General has been conducting hearings through his deputy, Joseph A. Kellogg, to see if there is ground for the bringing of a suit against the national board on the charge of practicing law illegally, and the New York County Lawyers' Association has intervened to watch the proceedings.

In the first place the national board enters a general denial of Mr. Apfel's charges as far as any illegal act is concerned. They were that it conducted a collection agency and law office; that it acted as counsel and attorney in collections and litigations; that it advised with insolvent debtors concerning settlements with their creditors, and that it maintained a rating book. Then the board asserts specifically that it never attempted to collect claims directly or through any of its employes, but that it always sent them to attorneys selected from a list of bonded lawyers. Moreover, it stated that it never appeared in bankruptcy proceedings on behalf of creditors or permitted its employes to act as proxies in bankruptcies.

Much of Mr. Apfel's complaint rests upon Article 7 of the board's constitution. In that it is provided that as soon as a bankruptcy or request for extension of time in payments in the jewelry or kindred trades occurs the board shall send a notice to all members, who must then send any claims they have to the board for collection. A settlement or grant of an extension of time to a debtor which has been authorized by the committee of creditors may be submitted to the Finance Committee of the board, which may then accept the same, making it obligatory on every creditor member. Non-members of the board may be invited to meet its members and discuss failures, in which they are interested, upon conditions approved by the Finance Committee.

Great Risks in the Trade.

In justifying its work the board calls attention to the great risks to which the jewelers' trade has always been exposed. In the earliest times, it says, they usually took the form of downright robbery.

"Today the loss is more frequently caused," it says, "through concealment of assets, accompanied by fraudulent bankruptcy, directed by a trained mind of an unscrupulous person—sometimes one who has been admitted to practice at the bar."

The board has made it difficult for thief to dispose of the profits of his crime by its system of rapid intercommunication, but its main activities are now against the more subtle and less direct forms of wrongdoing.

The principal evils injuring the honest dealer the board defines as the smuggler who can undersell by avoiding paying duty, the false stamper who, with an excess of alloy, deceives the public, the fraudulent bankrupt who purchases himself with concealed assets, the attorney who aids him in his wrongdoing, and the honest, incapable dealer who fails through bad business methods.

It was to guide against these commercial pests that the National Board was formed, "in no business or for profit, but simply as a guild striving to solve trade problems." Its activities, the board declares, do not amount to the practice of the law in any sense, but simply amount to assisting its members.

In cases of honest failures the board has supplied receivers skilled in the jewelry business to the great advantage of both the estate and the creditors, and it says:

"If it were possible to detail the history of the extensions during the panic year of 1907, it would be shown that the affairs of concerns having capital invested of many millions of dollars were administered under the supervision of members of the board, aided by one or more members of the board, for a period of several years with the result that not alone were the creditors paid in full, but that a large capital remained to the debtor. All this work was done absolutely without compensation."

Ferret Out Dishonest Bankruptcies

Then the board refers to dishonest bankruptcies and says:

"Probably this honorable tribunal, having in mind the more refreshing practices of the law, is unacquainted with the subterranean methods of many of the lower classes of the 'bankruptcy ring,' and cannot fully appreciate the ingenuity of devices and the devious ways that are adopted to make perpetration of fraud successful. To thwart all the varieties of skillful schemes devised to defraud, drastic and uncompromising methods are necessary, so that the board makes it an invariable rule, regardless of the expense involved, to fight fraud once it is scented in a bankruptcy case. It employs detectives, auditors and lawyers, and strives by continuous persistent endeavor, often extending over a period of many years, to defeat the wrongdoer."

It was because of the willingness of members confronted by involved cases of fraud to agree to a settlement rather than enter on a long, discouraging fight that the board made its Article 7 so strict. For, as Meyer D. Rothschild, twice President of the National Board, said in a passage of his evidence, quoted in the brief:

"The great body of members who belong to the Board of Trade belong to it for the insurance it gives, and the insurance is not the chase we catch, not the man we send to jail, nor the attorney we disbar, but for every man we catch are the twenty men we prevent from doing the same thing—the twenty shyster attorneys that we have driven out of business in this country."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company, affiliated with David Belasco, the Liebler Company, the Famous Players Film Company, Harold MacGrath, and George Kleine-McCutcheon have completed arrangements with Walker & Co. of London and Dusseldorf of Germany, for the placing of the American films abroad on a renting basis. The deal was made by Samuel Goldfish, executive head of the Lasky concern, who has just returned from abroad.

The first production of the coming theatrical season will be made at Maxine Elliott's Theatre next Monday evening, when William A. Brady produces "apartment 12-K," a new farce in three acts. The cast will include Helen Lowell, May Allison, Robert Ober, Edward Begley, Alan Brooks, Jean Shelby, Harry English, and George Seybolt. Lawrence Rising is the author, and this will be his first lengthy play, his only other previous work for the stage having been a sketch done last season at the Princess Theatre.

Arthur Hammerstein, by cable, has engaged Orrin Johnson, who is on a motor tour through France, to play one of the important parts in "The Trap," the new Richard Harding Davis-Jules Eckert Goodman drama, now in course of production. Tully Marshall and Charles Richman have already been engaged for this play.

Five thousand orphans will be the guests of A. L. Shakman, manager of the new Eighty-first Street Theatre during July and August. Three hundred children from the Roman Catholic Asylum, on Sedgwick Avenue, and from the Sheltering Arms will be at the matinee today to enjoy the vaudeville and pictures, and every Tuesday afternoon seats will be reserved for the children.

William H. Thompson will appear at the New Brighton Theatre the week of Aug. 3 in a new comedy drama entitled "Money Talks," by Cleveland Moffatt.

Contracts were signed yesterday with Moffatt Yard & Co., whereby that firm will publish in book form the story of Edward Peple's farce, "A Pair of Sixes," which is now being played in the Longacre Theatre. The work of novelizing the play has been done by Miss Lillian Lauferty, and the illustrations will be made from the flashlights of the actual scenes in the farce.

IN MEMORY OF DR. HEITZEL.

Dr. Levin Will Talk on Life of the Founder of Zionist Congress.

Two meetings will be held tonight under the auspices of the Zionist Council of Greater New York in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the death of Dr. Theodor Heitzel, founder of the Zionist Congress. Dr. Schmarja Levin of Berlin, who was a member of the first Russian Duma and now belongs to the International Actions Committee of Five, which has the direction of Zionist affairs the world over, will speak at both meetings.

Part of Dr. Levin's remarks will be a reply to the criticisms recently made by Jacob H. Schiff in a letter to The American Hebrew. Mr. Schiff deplored what he called the "hasty and inopportune action" of Dr. Levin and his associates in Palestine in connection with the struggle between supporters of the German and the Hebrew languages for the Jewish Technicum at Haifa.

Both meetings will begin at 8:30. Dr. Levin will speak first in the Bronx at the London Casino, Third Avenue and Claremont Parkway. Then he will go to the downtown meeting at the National Theatre, Houston Street and Second Avenue. Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the American Federation of Zionists, will preside at this meeting, and Rev. Joseph Rosenblatt, with a choir, will conduct religious services. Other speakers besides Dr. Levin will be the Rev. H. Masleansky, Bernard Rosenblatt, Secretary of the American Federation of Zionists, and A. Goldberg, editor of Das Yiddische Volk.

Leon Zalatkoff, editor of The Jewish Daily News, will act as Chairman of the Bronx meeting, and the Rev. Bernard Wolf will conduct religious services. Those who will speak, besides Dr. Levin, are F. Schick, Dr. Joseph Blustin, Rev. Joseph Zess, Dr. Morris Levin of the Jewish Theological Seminary, and Rev. Dr. N. Bazal.

Meetings at which Dr. Schmarja Levin will be the chief speaker will be held in Brooklyn on Thursday night.

DR. ANNA SHAW EXPLAINS.

Suffragist Points to Possible Causes for Low Kansas Registration.

"Women are not forever hiking after politics," said Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, yesterday, referring to the complaint that women in Kansas were not registering for the primaries.

"They may not come out in municipal or school elections for the sake of voting when their candidate is sure to win. When there is some big question up they will be out in force.

"When you hear a story that the women anywhere are not registering or voting, like this story from Kansas, it usually means that some party or some man of a party is anxious about standing in a coming election and is worried because he is afraid the women belonging to it are not going to do their share.

"The story in today's papers that Kansas women are not registering for the primaries is too indefinite for me to take much stock in it. No figures at all are given of the women who have or who have not registered or voted, whichever it is. There is only the statement that 300,000 have the right to vote. It does not even say how many more days there are of registration, if it is registration.

"The Kansas women may have the same reason for not voting at the primaries that the women in Illinois had. The Illinois women registered, but when they found that it was a State law that for the party they voted in the primaries they must vote for the next two years they were not willing to bind themselves.

"Men very often do not vote at the primaries unless there is some big party matter up. It has no effect upon their voting for the regular elections. Perhaps this story means that some Progressive is getting ready to take so many of the Progressive men are going over to the Republican Party and he needs the help of the women. They always complain about the women when they need their help."

TO UNVEIL TRASK FOUNTAIN.

Gov. Glynn Will Make Chief Address in Saratoga Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 13.—Gov. Glynn, who will make the principal address at the dedication tomorrow of the fountain erected by the village to the memory of Spencer Trask, a New York banker, arrived tonight and is the guest of Mrs. Trask at the family estate, Yeddo.

Part of tomorrow's exercise will be held at Convention Hall, where Joseph M. Kelly, President of the village, will preside. Besides Gov. Glynn Charles C. Lester, a prominent Saratogian, will speak.

At the ceremony at the monument, which is on the former site of Congress Hall, Miss Frederica Mitchell, a grandniece of Mr. Trask, will draw aside the veil. George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the Presentation Commission, will deliver an address after the choir of boys from Bethesda Church have festooned the monument with garlands.

The banker, who met death in a collision near Croton on New Year's Day, 1910, is held in loving memory here for his many benefactions and the active interest he took in the rehabilitation of Saratoga as a health resort.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Quincy, the Misses Ada and Polly Quincy, and Roger Bradshaw Quincy have closed their New York residence, 158 West Fifty-eighth Street, and are occupying Quincy Farm, their country home at Centre Harbor, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, who sailed several weeks ago for Europe, have left Versailles for Aix, where they will remain for some time.

Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, who sailed ten days ago, will spend the Summer in Europe. Mr. Pell's two children, Robert and John Pell, are due from Fort Ticonderoga today to join their father at Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend and Miss Anne Townsend of 15 East Eighty-sixth Street have gone to their camp in the Canadian woods, to remain during July and August.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Savin of Winchester Hall, Port Chester, N. Y., are sailing on the Aquitania on July 21, to be abroad until Sept. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart of 54 East Fifty-third Street are spending July and August at the Edgemere Club, Edgemere, L. I.

Miss Mabel Choate left Stockbridge, Mass., yesterday to pass a fortnight at Southampton, L. I.

Miss Weaver to Wed L. N. Lissner.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman M. Weaver of 380 Riverside Drive announced at a dinner at Long Branch on Saturday evening the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anita Weaver, to Leo N. Lissner of Newark, N. J. Mr. Lissner is President of the Progress Club of Newark, and one of the founders of the Mountain Ridge Country Club. He has won prizes at golf and Miss Weaver has won prizes at tennis. The wedding will take place during October in New York.

CAMPBELL—COOKE

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell of Plainfield, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Waugh Campbell, to Charles Ernest Cooke of Notting Hill House, Belfast, Ireland.

Composers at Edgemere Carnival.

A feature of the carnival in aid of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, at Edgemere, will be Composers' Night, which will be held tonight under the direction of Isidore Witmark. A number of composers will sing or accompany at the piano singers who give their compositions, and autographed copies of the songs will be sold for the benefit of the babies' fund. Among those who will participate are Ernest R. Ball, Irving Berlin, Louis Weslyn, Dave Reed, Fred Fischer, Harry Armstrong, Will R. Anderson, Harry Carroll, Caro Roma, Ernest Aldswell, Etta Weiman, and Maud Lambert.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 11th, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 15.00 cents; imported beef, 8.89 cents per pound.—Adv.

CARDINAL GIBBONS BACK; HAD FINE TRIP

Found Great Improvement in Ireland Since Tenants Are Buying Farms.

WILL BE 80 ON JULY 23

Says His Health Is Good, and That He Found the Pope, Who's a Year Younger, Very Well.

Cardinal Gibbons, who will be 80 years old the 23d of this month, and who looks to be in better health than in years, was among the arrivals from Europe, on the North German Lloyd liner Berlin, yesterday morning. Cardinal Gibbons had been away since May 2. After attending the Consistory in Rome and taking part in the creation of twenty-seven new Cardinals, toured France, Switzerland, Belgium, England and Ireland. Everywhere he said he enjoyed himself to the utmost and in Ireland he was happy to note that the condition of the people was better than it had been in years. The former land tenants of Ireland, he said, are rapidly being transformed into landlords, all the result of the splendid law passed during the Premiership of Gladstone, which made possible the purchase of farms by the poor on easy terms.

Cardinal Gibbons said he was in Rome two weeks, during which time he had several interesting talks with the Pope.

"I found his Holiness in good health and very cheerful," Cardinal Gibbons said. "I also discovered during my talks with him that I was eleven months older than he. His Holiness was born in June, 1835, whereas I was born in July, 1834."

From Rome the Cardinal went to Switzerland, where he was the guest of Frank Jenkins at the latter's estate on Lake Geneva. While the guest of Mr. Jenkins the Queen of Belgium, whose estate adjoins that of Mr. Jenkins called on Cardinal Gibbons. Subsequently when the Cardinal went to Belgium he was entertained at the palace in Brussels.

After a short visit to England Cardinal Gibbons went to Wexford, Ireland, where he remained three days. It was in Wexford that he was struck by the prosperous condition of the former tenantry.

"Well, what do you think of the situation in Ulster?" the Cardinal was asked.

"As an outsider, it is quite evident that I cannot talk of Ulster," was the smiling reply.

"Well, then, how about conditions right here in the United States?"

"To that question I will reply as I imagine my friend Col. Roosevelt would and that is 'not a word, not a word,'" the Cardinal answered.

Until noon on Sunday, Cardinal Gibbons said, he had not seen the sun for twenty days. In England, in Ireland, and at sea, he explained, the skies had been overcast continually. It was during the celebration of mass on the Berlin, on Sunday, the Cardinal added, that the sun broke through the clouds for the first time in almost three weeks.

"And now," said Cardinal Gibbons as he bade the reporters good-bye, "I must leave. I am happy to be back home, am feeling fine and am going straight to Baltimore."

Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone and the Rev. Father Beeman of Baltimore went on board the Berlin at Quarantine and welcomed Cardinal Gibbons. The Cardinal left for Baltimore on the Congressional Limited yesterday afternoon.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The same seven theatres which are struggling to keep open all Summer with regular attractions were still doing business last night despite the heat. The shows were "Potash and Perlmutter," at Cohan's; "Kitty MacKay," at the Comedy; "The Dummy," at the Hudson; "A Pair of Sixes," at the Longacre; "The Fortune Hunter," at the New Amsterdam; "Too Many Cooks," at the Thirty-ninth Street, and "The Passing Show," at the Winter Garden.

There were several changes in the bills at the moving picture theatres. "My Official Wife," and "Uncle Bill" are now at the Vitagraph Theatre; The Strand is showing "The Little Gray Lady"; Rainey's African Hunt pictures remain at the Casino; "Manon Lescaut" is still at the Republic; "Cabiria" continues at the Knickerbocker, and "Neptune's Daughter" is still running at the Globe.

Where the bills are changed each week the following are the offerings:

The Royal La Reine Co., "electrical wizards," head the bill at Marcus Loew's show at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn. Others are the Flying Banvards, the Aerial Cromwells, the Three Anchors, the Bounding Patersons, and the Skating Venus.

The sixth week of the run of Eugene Brieux's sex drama, "Damaged Goods," began yesterday at the Academy of Music, and attracted large audiences at both matinee and evening performances.

Houdini, at Hammerstein's Victoria and Roof Garden, this week is walking through a brick wall. Having proved that straightjackets, zinc-lined packing cases, multiple locked handcuffs, and even prisons are no more secure against him than ordinary store twine, Houdini performs this feat, spirit fashion, with a wall made of real bricks and real mortar, and built by a committee from the audience. The Empress dancers, with Alice Eis and Bert French, continues. The surrounding bill is built along laughing lines. It includes the Six Berlin Madcaps, Billy DeCamp, Sylvia Loyal, and Alfer Pierrot, (an European novelty with 100 pieces;) Joe Jackson, the Girl from Milwaukee, Harry Breen, Loda Selbini, Jack Horton and Mlle. La Tiska, Smith, Cook, and Brandon, and the Eight Lesch Walkers.

Eddie Foy and his seven little comedians and comediennes are showing a new act at the Palace Theatre for the first time. Father Foy and his brood of seven, assisted by Mamma Foy, have been busily at work rehearsing this new idea in family clowning. The Palace is holding over Jean Sawyer and her two team mates, Nigel Barrie and Benne Dixon. She presents a new maxixe brought from Buenos Ayres, and a new classical dance with castanet interpretations. Adelaide and Hughes also remain on the bill. Their new feature is a scenic dance entitled "The Cat and the Canary." For her showing, Jeanne Eagels, who last week as Ruth Roye is playing her fifth consecutive week at the Palace. De Hoven and Nice present a new dancing act. Spissel Brothers and Mack show their European novelty, "The New Captain," an extravaganza by Diamond and Brennan. Another number is Eddie Bruch and Sister, 'cello and violin virtuosi, and Libbey and Barton, comedy cyclists.

At the New Brighton Theatre there is a mid-Summer carnival of vaudeville acts. Laura Guerite makes her first stage appearance since returning from England. She has several new songs written specially for her, and in addition Miss Guerite wears several new startling gowns of the type for which she has long been famous. Harry Carroll, the composer of "The Passing Show of 1914," appears in a singing and dancing offering with Laura Hamilton, who was a feature of "The Honeymoon Express." Winsor McCay, the newspaper cartoonist, is showing in Brooklyn for the first time his moving cartoon, a prehistoric dinosaurus named Gertie. A feature of the bill are two dramatic playlets. They are Paul Armstrong's one-act drama, "To Save One Girl," and a playlet presented by Joseph Hart entitled "The Blue Diamond," by John Willard. Other offerings are Ray Arveson and Irene Weston in a repertoire of drawing room dances; the Charles Ahearn Troupe of Cycling Comedians; Chief Caupolican, the Indian baritone in songs and stories; James C. Morton and Ralph Austin in a versatile offering; Rich and Galvin in dances; Maxim Brothers and Bobby and the Five Indians.

Owing to the success of the Six "Water Lillies" at the New York Theatre last week, William Morris held them over this week. This aquatic feature, with its sextette of diving girls, gives an interesting exhibition of difficult dives into a huge tank. Among these mermaids are: Norah Leahy, who swam the rough waters of Hell Gate last week; Florence Scheublin and Madge Smith, who dived from the ninety-foot tower on the Million Dollar Pier at Atlantic City, and who will essay some high bridge diving in this city before their engagement ends. A diving contest for silver cups, open to all, occurs every night, in conjunction with this act. The balance of the programme is devoted to photo plays.

McKenna's Minstrels are the headline attraction at the Rustic Theatre, Palisade Amusement Park, this week. They have an aggregation of seven players, all of whom have been identified with the more important traveling minstrel troupes. Others on the bill are Wilson and Wilson, a couple of singers; Signor Plotti, in a series of scenes and songs from "big" operas, and the Syphones, musicians. In addition, four reels of motion pictures are projected. At the amphitheatre the free attractions include the Great Holden, making a high dive from a height of 112 feet; "Billy" Mick and his trick mule; Barra and Barra, tight wire artists; the Dare Family, in an aerial act; Blake's Dog and Pony Show, and Jeanette Maime on the trapeze. Fireworks are a feature for Thursday night.

TO ABOLISH CUSTOMS LINE.

New Baggage Inspection System Expected to Save Much Time.

The customs line, which for years has produced so much grumbling and fretfulness on the piers of incoming transatlantic liners, will be abolished within the next three weeks. Yesterday with the arrival from London of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka a new system was tried out with great success. The new system, customs authorities say, will not only shorten by many minutes the average stay on piers of the homecomer and visitor from abroad, but will also result in the saving of a great amount of money to the Government, as fewer Inspectors will be needed.

Under the old system if a man brings ten trunks into the country he cannot apply for an Inspector until these ten trunks are under the proper customs letter. It requires often as long as an hour to get the trunks assembled, and then the voyager proceeds to take the last place in line before the customs desk and await his turn to get an Inspector to go through his luggage.

Under the new system tried out on the arrival of the Minnetonka the Inspectors are assigned to stations under the letters, and proceed to the examination of the baggage as fast as it is brought out of the ship and placed under the letter. It is no longer necessary to wait until all of a passenger's baggage is landed to begin the inspection, each piece being examined as fast as it is brought ashore.

There were seventy-four cabin passengers on the Minnetonka, and twelve Inspectors were assigned to the work, where usually, according to John J. Raczkiewicz, the Deputy Surveyor in charge of the inspection of baggage, eighteen men were used.

The baggage examination began shortly after 1 o'clock and was completed in thirty-five minutes, where usually an hour at least is used up.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe today are the following:

LUSITANIA, (Liverpool.)—Dr. William L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Arnold, Mrs. John E. Bacon, H. C. Barlow, Mrs. Howard K. Bartow, J. W. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Bennett, Dr. Johnathan C. Betz, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Bigelow, Dr. Alexander Blain, Mrs. L. G. Brayton, Mrs. Belle B. Bush, the Misses Bush, Lewis T. Byron, Dr. Donald M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Edward C. Carter, William P. Clyde, Dr. M. G. Christie, W. F. N. Davis, Dr. Charles Davison, Mrs. Edward Dennison, John P. Doherty, Preston Dozier, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fairchild, Sherman Fairchild, Dr. William C. Fisher, Miss Fisher, Walter C. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Glaser, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Golden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Goldsmith, Lyttleton B. P. Gould, E. B. Gould, G. H. Nowland, Theodore F. Greene, Dr. George Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. George Hermiston, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Holton, George W. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Horr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Kincaide, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, the Misses King, C. M. Langfeld, D. P. Lewis, William G. Low, Miss Harriette Low, Col. W. Gorden McCabe, Dr. Peter McEwen, Dr. Angus McLean, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel N. McQuillen, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. MacInnes, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Milburn, Jr., the Misses Patty and Dorothy Milburn, Dr. J. B. Murphy, Dr. Charles Ogilvy, the Rev. James A. O'Meara, James Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oeser, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sherwin, Mrs. Alexander Stuart, Miss Helen Stewart, Dr. D. H. Thornton, Miss Thornton, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Wallen, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Miss Widener, and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.)—Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Blackwell, Capt. James C. Breckinridge, U. S. Marine Corps; Mrs. Clifton B. Breckinridge, the Misses Breckinridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. John Black, George F. Cotterill, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. M. Hansen, Dr. and Mrs. Henry L. E. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Joseph A. Turner, and Thomas E. Watkins.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (Rotterdam) — Mr. and Mrs. Willis J. Abbott, A. W. Anglin, Mrs. G. A. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Balmer, Gen. and Mrs. James Bell, Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Chapman, Mrs. W. B. S. Clymer, Mrs. Sturgis Coffin, Mrs. Helen G. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. George W. De Bevoise, Mrs. Thomas Dickinson, Miss Dickinson, Mrs. E. A. Ellison, Miss Jane Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Fahey, F. B. Freeman, H. H. Gardner, Miss Katherine Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Hall, the Misses Hall, the Rev. Charles C. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. Brackett F. Hazen, Mrs. Andrew Henry, Miss Henry, Mrs. William J. Hickey, Dr. and Mrs. George R. Hopkins, Miss Edna Hume, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Joy, Dr. and Mrs. S. Kakels, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Kalloch, Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kern, Judge and Mrs. John D. Lamson, Wallace McComb, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mc-Ewen, Mrs. George Mathews, J. V. Merrick, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Miller, Mrs. Charles Moran, Miss Moran, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Oliver, Dr. Owen O'Neil, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Parr, and Mrs. John H. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pullen, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Robbins, the Misses Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Severance, William Stauffer, Mrs. I. Stauffer, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Strong, Judge and Mrs. Merle Walker, H. N. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. David E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfgang Winter, Mrs. M. E. Wormser, and the Misses Wormser.

Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday were the following:

BERLIN, (Bremen.)—Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Warren F. Blunt, Mrs. M. L. Breaker, Mrs. D. W. Brown, William H. Clarke, the Right Rev. Dennis O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Conrad-Rose, Mrs. C. Crosby, the Rev. Philip O'Donnell, Dr. Thomas J. Gallaher, Cardinal Gibbons, David W. Holmes, Mrs. William D. Knight, Mrs. Alanson P. Lathrop, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leland, Dr. Lee, Dr. Long, the Rt. Rev. Peter, the Right Rev. Thomas Shahan, Mr. and Mrs. David M. Starr, Mrs. M. R. Sturtevant, F. C. Walcott, and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson.

MINNETONKA, (London.) — Charles L. Bowman, Mother Marie des Anges, Barrington Branch, Mr. and Mrs. Selden S. Brown, Dr. H. T. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Clift, Sydney Jones Colford, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Covey-Crump, Mrs. and Miss E. Dowd, Mrs. G. F. M. Ennis, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Pemberton Hutchinson, the Misses Hutchinson, Mrs. M. S. Ingersoll, William J. M. Lacey, Ben All H. Lounsbery, Mrs. J. Stewart Milligan, Q. J. Munro, Prof. Robert H. Nichols, C. Osterhaus, James B. Pond, Mrs. H. Powell Rees, Mr. and Mrs. B. Perrin-Rideing, Edward W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop L. Rogers, the Misses Rogers, Commodore and Mrs. E. H. Underwood, J. Fletcher Walmsley, and Arthur White.

LAPLAND, (Antwerp.)—Charles Barrows, A. W. Baylis, Charles Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, the Misses Gallatin, Mrs. G. A. Heywood, J. B. W. Hibbard, the Misses Hibbard, William Horn, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. David Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Kuyper, Dalbert Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Mills, Miss Elsie Morrill, Mrs. J. Outerbridge, Miss Kate Outerbridge, Mrs. W. H. Thurston, and Grinell Willis.

NEW YORK, (Southampton.)—Miss Dorothy Adams, Eugene Brown, Alexander Campbell, Albert V. Cebb, R. A. Davenport, Prof. M. W. Eaton, Nelson C. Field, the Rev. and Mrs. George F. Fitch, Miss Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fowler, Vivian D. Green, Mr. and Mrs. George Hassell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Howland, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, Duncan McNicol, Frederick Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Milton, Howard T. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Simpson, Forbes Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. William L. Young.

City's Death Rate Still Low.

The death rate for the week just passed was the second lowest in the history of the Health Department, according to a report made public yesterday. There were 1,180 deaths, a rate of 11.02 for each 1,000 of the population. This is against 1,270 deaths and a rate of 12.80 the 1,000 in the corresponding week last year. The lowest death rate for a week of which there is record was for the period which ended on July 4 last, when the rate went down to 10.84.

TWO NEW FILM PLAYS ARE SHOWN

"My Official Wife," a Russian Drama, Splendidly Produced at Vitagraph Theatre.

"THE LITTLE GRAY LADY"

Channing Pollock's Play Depicted on an Elaborate Scale at the Strand—A Keystone Comedy.

Two new pictures were shown in the moving picture theatres on Broadway yesterday. At the Strand Channing Pollock's "Little Gray Lady" was the film drama which made its bow, while "My Official Wife" was the leading feature at the Vitagraph Theatre. Both plays, in pictorial form, were made from well known dramas which had been seen here many times on the "legitimate" stage, but the film productions were done on a larger and more elaborate scale than was possible in the regular theatres.

"My Official Wife," a Russian drama written by Richard Henry Savage, has Clara Kimball Young in the leading picture rôle of Helene Marie, the young nihilist who succeeds in entering St. Petersburg despite the fact that the Russian police are after her. In that city she plots to kill the Czar, but her plans fail because of the jealousy of an American whom she has tricked.

The picture is splendidly done and is interesting from start to finish. In addition the Vitagraph Theatre shows a new comedy, "Uncle Billy," a three-part play written by Marguerite Bertsch, together with the usual daily Vitagraph releases.

"The Little Gray Lady" at the Strand has Jane Grey in the leading rôle of Anna Gray, a quiet, high-principled young woman, who falls in love with Perry Carlyle, a weak young clerk, whose own extravagant tastes and the dissipations induced by endeavoring to please Ruth Gordon have combined to plunge him into debt and dissatisfaction at his lot. He finds that his position in the Treasury Department enables him to obtain possession of pieces of mutilated money, and that by pasting them together he can induce tradesmen to accept them for good bills, and so add considerably to his income. In a very few days, however, the Secret Service men are on his trail, and it is only owing to the heroic self-sacrifice of Anna that he is saved from the consequences of his crime. Ruth, in his trouble, discards him, and as he realizes that her affection was inspired only by mercenary motives, while Anna loves him sincerely for himself alone, he is swept in a revulsion of feeling to a love for her that is as deep and lasting as her own.

In addition the Strand presents a Keystone comedy film and other pictures, together with the Strand Concert Orchestra.

LURTON FUNERAL PLANS.

Family Starts for Tennessee with Body—Messages of Sympathy.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13.—The body of Justice Lurton of the United States Supreme Court, who died here yesterday, was taken away today in a special car attached to a train which left Atlantic City at 2 o'clock. The members of the family accompanying the body on its journey to Clarksville, Tenn., included Mrs. Lurton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lurton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lurton Davanter, and Harry Jacobs, Justice Lurton's secretary. The party will travel to Clarksville by way of Harrisburg, Penn., and Cincinnati.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Episcopal Church in Clarksville on Wednesday morning. Messages were received today from ex-President Taft, Attorney General McReynolds, George W. Wickersham, C. C. McChord, members of the Senate and House from Tennessee, Judge Sanford of Knoxville, Tenn.; Secretary Lane, all the members of the Supreme Court, and many other members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — When the Senate adjourned late today it was upon the adoption of a resolution of respect to Justice Lurton. Senator Shields of Tennessee delivered a brief eulogy, characterizing Justice Lurton as one of the greatest jurists of his time.

President Wilson today sent the following telegram to Mrs. Lurton:

Our deepest sympathies go out to you in your bereavement. The country has lost a great and honorable servant, whose memory it will always honor, and I am sure that my feeling is the feeling of the whole country.

MAY NAME McREYNOLDS.

Washington Selects Attorney General as Lurton's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It was said today with a good deal of assurance that President Wilson would make his selection of a successor to the late Justice Lurton from the South. A very direct intimation was given that the President's choice was likely to fall on James C. McReynolds, Attorney General of the United States, who is from Justice Lurton's own State of Tennessee.

Doubt is cast on the intimation concerning Mr. McReynolds, in spite of its high source of authority, by the knowledge that President Wilson is opposed greatly to making any changes in his Cabinet. Mr. McReynolds's ambitions look to the Supreme Court bench, however, and the President might be induced to modify his attitude.

When Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania urged William B. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor, to become a candidate for Senator from Pennsylvania, the President objected on the ground that he was opposed to making any changes in his Cabinet. Another case in point is that of David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture. It was said that Mr. Houston desired to be a member of the new Federal Reserve Board, but ran counter to the President's fixed objection to having any changes in the Cabinet.

To Organize the Native Born.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—Among the organizations incorporated today was the Society of the Native Born of the United States of America, which is to promote the welfare of members, obtain employment for them, and foster in them patriotism for their native land. The chief office is in Manhattan, and the Directors are Charles Hammond, Frank J. Keyes, and Frederick Keller, all of Manhattan.

Studying Grasshopper Pest.

GLOVERSVILLE, July 13.—P. M. Easton, a representative of the State Department of Agriculture, is here today studying specimens of the grasshoppers which are causing great alarm by their depredations. He said that the State would take no further action until he had reported the matter to the department and submitted specimens for examination.

GERMAN DIPLOMAT DEAD.

E. von Haxthausen, Minister to China, Had a Long Career.

BERLIN, July 13.—Germany's Minister to China, E. von Haxthausen, died here today after a long illness. He came to Berlin to undergo medical treatment. Herr von Haxthausen was appointed Minister to China in February, 1911. He succeeded Count von Rex, who is now Ambassador to Japan.

Herr von Haxthausen had a long diplomatic career, in which he served Germany in many foreign and domestic fields. He was born in Lauenburg in 1858, and just thirty years later entered the diplomatic service in the Department of Foreign Affairs in Hamburg. In 1889 he was appointed Consul General at Warsaw, Prussia, and in the years immediately following he held the same office in Marseilles, France, and Krakau and Lemberg, Austria-Hungary.

In 1905 he became the Consul General at Amsterdam, and in 1906 the Minister Resident at La Pas, Bolivia. Three years later he was raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary, and the following year he was assigned to the Foreign Office in Berlin. In 1911 he was appointed Minister to China.

CAPT. EDWIN V. GAGER DEAD.

Member of Crew of the Monitor Dies in Newark at 80 Years.

Capt. Edwin V. Gager, who was a member of the crew on the Monitor in her fight with the Merrimac, will be buried tomorrow from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark. He died Sunday at his home, 23 Brunswick Street, that city. Born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1833, Capt. Gager as

$76,909,322 TOTAL OF TAX RECEIPTS

Treasury Confident That Returns Next Year Will Be Fully $100,000,000.

EXPECT FEW PENALTIES

Three Great New York City Districts Pay About $21,000,000 of Entire Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Treasury officials said today that the collections under the corporation and individual income tax law next year probably would not be less than $100,000,000. This would be paid on or before June 30, 1915 for the calendar year 1914. There are two reasons for this prediction. The tax for 1914 will have to be paid on the income received during the entire twelve-month period. The tax now being collected for 1913 is for ten months only, except as to corporations which paid the income tax for the months beginning March 1, 1913, and also the corporation excise tax for January and February, 1913.

Figures revised up to the close of the Treasury Department today showed that the total thus far collected from the income tax of 1913 had been $76,909,322.72. With collections for two more months in 1914 than in 1913, the receipts will be at least one-sixth larger. It was pointed out today that in all probability the collections for January and February, 1914, in reality will amount to more than one-sixth of the total for the whole year, because there will be included in the income received in January the semi-annual payments made on many investments not included in the year of 1913. Only the semi-annual payments of July 1 figured in the income tax collections for 1913. Besides including two of these semi-annual payments and embracing two more months of income in 1914 than in 1913, the income collections for 1914 are expected to show the normal growth, as did the corporation tax collections, that naturally will be the result of a better understanding of the new income tax law.

In the first year of the corporation tax the receipts for 1910 were $20,959,783. In 1911 the receipts were $33,511,525. In 1912 the receipts were $28,553,259. The receipts from the corporation tax in 1913 were $35,006,299. Treasury officials think there will be a normal growth of the same kind in the income tax collections in the next few years.

The revised figures giving a total of $76,909,322.72 collected to date under the income tax law show that the actual payments into the Treasury have been as follows:

Payments to June 30	$71,386,156.13
Payments July 1	349,587.24
Payments July 2	815,723.38
Payments July 3	1,705,594.60
Payments July 6	177,715.73
Payments July 7	907,969.56
Payments July 8	597,058.23
Payments July 9	295,744.62
Payments July 10	329,714.87
Payments July 11	283,057.76
Total	$76,909,322.72

Treasury officials today expressed the belief that the new tax had been collected with remarkable success and little trouble. They believe that there will be few penalizations for failure to pay the first year's taxes in the legal time limit.

Detailed figures have not yet been received by the Internal Revenue Bureau showing the amounts collected in each of the revenue districts. In New York City there are three internal revenue districts. Up to June 30 the total receipts in these three districts were $16,324,899.18. This was more than one-fourth of the total of $23,386,156 that had been collected from the entire country up to June 30. Since June 30 there has been $5,523,166.59 collected from the whole country. If more than one-fourth of this is also to be credited to the New York City collection districts it would mean that the total collections under the income tax law from New York City alone were close to $21,000,000. Up to June 30 the New York City districts paid $11,348,041.88 on account of individual income tax and $7,976,858.30 on account of corporation, excise, and income taxes.

The income tax payments up to June 30 show that more than half of the tax was paid by corporations and individuals in five collection districts, as follows:

New York City districts	$19,324,899.18
Chicago district	5,750,553.42
Philadelphia district	4,864,741.93
Boston district	3,564,066.40
Pittsburgh district	3,693,735.17
Total	$37,137,996.00

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 14, 1914, for Contract 145, for roofing with reinforced concrete tiles 40 superstructures along the line of the Catskill aqueduct between the Ashokan and Hill View Reservoirs, a distance of approximately 92 miles. Approximately 28,900 tiles will be required under the contract. The buildings, ready to receive the tiles, are being constructed under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, July 9, 1914.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509 District Building, until 2 o'clock July 22nd, 1914, for erection of Shelters, Yard and Weighmasters' Office, Scales, Platforms, Chutes, etc., on the open space between Tenth and Twelfth and B and Little B Streets Northwest.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427 District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of $5 required for return of plans and specifications. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, FREDERICK L. SIDDONS, THEODORE HARDING, Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M., July 22, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to tidewater, New York Harbor, two Type L Acetylene Buoys. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD EARL, President.

Dated June 24th, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 30, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF BOSTON, located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

W. R. WHITTEMORE, Cashier.

Dated May 28, 1914.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between BERNARD LEVY and ABRAHAM NEWMAN, doing business under the style and firm name of LEVY & NEWMAN, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has been dissolved and terminated by mutual consent. Mr. Abraham Newman, assuming all the liabilities of the firm, will continue the business.

ABRAHAM NEWMAN.

NATIONAL SHIRTWAIST COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, 1914, S. STEINFELD & COMPANY discontinued the business heretofore conducted by them under said name at 37 West 20th Street, New York.

TEST COMPENSATION LAW.

Workman Asks $10,000 for the Loss of the Use of a Hand.

A damage action which will put the new Workmen's Compensation law to the test was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by Albert Kaufman, who sued Henry B. Singer for the loss of a hand. Kaufman says he was employed by Singer in his factory, at 273 Van Sinderen Avenue, Brooklyn, and that on April 14 his hand got entangled in a leather belt and was so badly mashed that it will never be of use again.

The value set upon a hand by the new law is a sum of money equal to two-thirds of 240 weeks' pay. Kaufman, however, asks for $10,000, and the question must be setled whether a person is entitled in certain cases to receive higher compensation than that allowed under the statute. Another question is whether an accident that occurred on April 14, before the law became effective, comes under the law's provisions.

$90,000 FOR POLICE FUND.

Profits of Brighton Beach Carnival Swell Honor Legion Cash.

The recent two-day carnival of the police at Brighton Beach added $90,000 to the Honor Legion Fund. Commissioner Woods turned over that amount to the Treasurer of the fund yesterday. The purpose of the fund is to provide for widows and children of policemen killed in the performance of duty.

Those who won medals in the various events will be rewarded by the Commissioner tomorrow in the trial room at Police Headquarters. Mayor Mitchel and other officials have been invited to attend. One attraction will be moving pictures of the events of June 26 and 27.

Commissioner Woods is to open a school for those who are to do traffic duty on foot. For three weeks they will be compelled to take a course and in the afternoons they will be assigned to traffic duty under an experienced traffic policeman. Each man in the squad must be six feet tall.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers—Lt. J. F. Tinker, 38 to 28; Sergts. John Scully, 37 to 13; John Foster, 37 to 31; Patrol. Edward Smith, 6 to 4 Insp. Dist.; R. A. Mulholland, 63 to 79, assigned to bicycle duty; C. E. Hunt, 66 to 274, assigned to bicycle duty at booth, 45th St. and Jackson Av., Corona, assignment to mounted duty discontinued; John Williams, 145 to 143, assigned as driver of patrol wagon; J. J. Gaughran, 159 to B. H. Squad, assigned to duty in hallway, Brooklyn Headquarters Building; Henry Malley, 160 to 274, assigned to bicycle duty at booth, 45th St. and Jackson Av., Corona; A. J. Ewers, 274, assigned to bicycle duty at booth, 45th St. and Jackson Av., Corona, assignment to mounted duty discontinued; A. J. Battle, C. H. J. Connor and Cornelius Platt, 13, assigned to motor cycle duty on Williamsburg Bridge, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued. From precincts indicated to 13, assigned to duty on Williamsburg Bridge: J. E. Dougherty, 5; A. E. Blythe, 35; J. F. Cooney, 147; J. K. Quealy, 285; P. J. Wynne, 33; S. E. De Witt, 43; M. Kelly, 100; J. B. Cronin, 13; Dennis Kennedy, 13; W. H. Tiernan, 13; Patrick Grimes, 13; Louis Winters, 13. Transferred as indicated and assigned as station house attendants: John Schultz, 10 to 18; P. F. Comerford, 21 to 32; William Wood, 63 to 35; W. J. Doyle, 37 to 65; Harry Strauss, 63 to 29; Jas. Connors, 63 to 39; J. W. Neggesmith, 68 to 36; Frank Lawless, 154 to 146; Bicycle Patrol, W. V. Kime, 1 to 5, assigned to duty at Bell and Railroad Avenues, Bayside; E. E. Brown, 79 to 283, duty at booth, Jamaica Av. and Forest Parkway, Richmond Hill; W. F. Shaughnessy and Michael Lawless, 13 to 276, assigned to duty at Bell and Railroad Avenues, Bayside; (mutual) Patrol. C. E. Heinecke, 68 to 69; J. R. Brady, 69 to 68.

Temporary assignments: Inspector G. R. Wakefield, 2 Insp. Dist., to command 13 Insp. Dist. in addition to his own for 10 days; Surgeon H. G. Webster, 21 Surg. Dist., in charge 15 Surg. Dist. in addition to his own for 10 days; Capt. Richard O'Connor, 63, to command 7 Insp. Dist. for 20 days; Lts. John Leonard, 5, to 81, from July 11 to July 15, and to command 1 for 10 days from July 15; P. J. Conroy, 14, to 32 for 10 days, pending return to duty of Lt. on sick report; P. S. McCormick, 32 to Com'r's office for 30 days; John McMullen, 35, to 33 for 4 days; C. F. Weber, 40, and C. E. Northrup, 153, to Com'r's office for 30 days; J. MacKenzie, 63, to Bureau of Telegraph for 30 days; J. C. Holahan, 66, to command 63 for 30 days; Michael Breen, 66, to command 66 for 20 days; J. J. Clare, 145, to command 144 for 15 days; Sergt. Daniel Kelleher, 40, to Det. Bu. for 5 days; Act. Det. Sergt. M. A. Batto, Det. Bu. to Dist Atty's office, Bronx, for 5 days; Patrol. Thomas Roden, 5, to C. O. duty in Special Squad 1 for 10 days; W. F. Kennedy and T. J. Lawlor, 146, to 2 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; A. T. Wing, 2 Insp. Dist., to C. O. duty in Special Squad 1 for 10 days; G. J. Papp, 160 to 17 Insp. Dist. for 10 days. To Det. Bu.: Morris Grossman, 35; Samuel Dribben, 143; Julius Cohen, 145; D. C. Miller, 28, and T. J. Hoban, 37, for 10 days; John Casey, 42, for 14 days; C. A. Harden and Patrick Kehoe, 278, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, Queens. For 10 days, prects indicated: Romolo Pagano, 1; J. I. McCarton, 42; Joseph Pesseiano, 80; W. J. McCafferty, 31; William Prantner, 43; John Dondero, 36; W. C. Hilderbrandt, 51; Louis Ross, 170; John Gibs, 63; J. N. Glassmann, 168. Detailed to Dist. Atty's office, New York: T. J. Martin, 18; F. J. Allen, 62; John Cunniff, 6; J. J. McManus, 21; Abraham Snydecker, 156; E. E. Gompers, 17; Henry Sommers, 25. To Manhattan Headquarters: Act. Det. Sergts., First Grade, R. F. Oliver and J. A. Watson, 2, for 10 days; Act. Det. Sergts., Second Grade, Stephen Birmingham, 5; S. P. Cormen, 20, and R. A. Fennelly, 157, for 10 days; Herman Meyer, 63, 10 days.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. T. P. Fitzgerald, 13, to bicycle duty; E. L. McAuliff, 37, and J. V. Coffey, 170, to Com'r's office.

Leaves with pay: Inspector W. J. Lahey, 7 Insp. Dist., 20 days; Surgeon A. D. Smith, 15 Surg. Dist., 10 days; Capts. E. J. Walsh, commanding 13 Insp. Dist., 14 days; C. J. Fahey, 1, 10 days; C. A. Place, 69, 20 days; John Barnes, 144, 15 days. Without pay: Patrol. Michael Daly, 28, 1 day; M. P. Maloney, 143, 1 day; Albert Williams, 150, 2 days; J. H. Vogler, Jr., 154, 1 day; B. F. Foster, 160, 1 day.

Sick leave granted: Patrol. V. L. Crowell, 167, 60 days.

Application for full pay approved: Patrol. J. J. Burggraf, 33, from May 7 to June 9, while on sick report.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 2, S. O. 158, C. S., as temporarily assigns Lieut. B. F. Austin, 37, to 28, is amended to read: John Walsh, 37, to 28, for 16 days.

Revocation: So much of Paragraph 2, S. O., 158, C. S., as temporarily assigns Lieut. D. F. Lyons, 14, to 26, for 20 days, is revoked.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

AGUERO, ALBERTO, (Jan. 29, 1913;) net estate, $51,277: bank, $9,781; personal, $338; stocks and bonds, $44,773.

DAHLGREN, C. VIRGINIA, (Sept. 28, 1913;) net estate, $224,458; 105 W. 57 St., $61,000; bank, $14,244; household and personal effects, $1,793; automobiles, $500; jewelry, $12,257; stocks and bonds, $148,738; bonds, $5,000. Chic., Burlington & Quincy, $14,000 St. Louis, Sm. & Pac. Co., $5,000 B'klyn Union El. Ry. Co., $5,000 Lake Shore & Mich. Sou., $9,000 St. Louis & San Fran. Ry.; stocks, 11 shares Liggett & Myers Tob. Co. pf., 8 P. Lorillard pf., 50 Sears Roebuck com., 50 Am. Sugar Co. pf., 40 Am. Tob. pf., 150 Nat'l Lead Co. com., 150 U. S. Steel pf., 60 U. S. Steel com., 105 Can. Pac. com., 67 U. S. Rubber 1 pf.

MOORE, ANNIE, (Dec. 1, 1913;) net estate, $13,638; $1,000 to St. Andrews Coffee Stands; bank, $5,619; personal, $250; stocks and bonds, $9,605; embroidery business at 67 W. 23 St., $105.

QUINN, KATE HILL, (Dec. 3, 1910;) net estate, $3,326; equity of $3,212 in 125 E. 108 St., valued at $15,000; equity of $1,337 in 118 E. 112 St., valued at $8,000.

SCHAEFFLER, JOSEPH, (Sept. 5, 1913;) net estate, $14,236; equity of $5,500 in 316 E. 13 St., valued at $34,000; equity of $8,500 in 318 E. 13 St., valued at $34,000; equity of $5,000 in 613 E. 16 St., valued at $14,500, and 205 W. 18 St., valued at $14,000; one-third int. in property at Cambrelling Av. and Grote St., Bronx, $10,000; one-third int. in property at Garden St. and Crotona Av., Bronx, $8,333; equity of $8,333 in 719-721 5 St., valued at $24,500; equity of $22,000 in 141 E. 34 St., valued at $34,000; equity of $19,000 in 345 Lexington Av., valued at $31,000; total realty less dower, $69,634; bank, $12,565; mtges and personal, $21,282; stocks and bonds, $22,044.

STROBEL, HERMAN C., (Aug. 18, 1913;) net estate, $77,548; four-fifteenths int. in 53-55 Elizabeth St., $20,000; four fifteenths int. in 223 Mulberry St., $4,000; equity of $9,829 in 106 Mott St., valued at $20,000; equity of $3,866 in 392 W. 91 St., valued at $24,000; total realty less taxes, $30,523; bank, $3,535; notes and personal, $11,739; int. in Philip Strobel & Son, furniture mfrs. at 53-55 Elizabeth St., $45,396.

TRIMMER.—Elizabeth, (Jan. 8, 1914;) net estate, $245; equity of $1,000 in 36 Edgecombe Av., valued at $11,000; personal, $150.

WEBSTER, JOSEPHINE C., (Feb. 2, 1914;) net in N. Y., $27,566; one-third int. in 301-3 5-7 8 Av. and 305-7 W. 25 St., $27,666.

WITTLAUFER, CHARLOTTE, (Aug. 6, 1913;) net estate, $157,661; 917 W. End Av., $25,000; bank, $39,657; bonds and mtges., $45,371; notes, $26,664; stocks and bonds, $31,635; household effects, $1,830; bonds, $4,000 C. R. R. of N. J., $4,000 Reading Co. and Reading Coal & Iron Co., $1,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R., $7,000 N. Y. Rys., $2,000 Nor. Pac. R. R., $4,000 Cent. Leather, $2,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R., $2,000 Wabash, $6,000 Un. Pac.; 15 shares Union Carbide Co. stock.

NOTION JOBBERS SEE GOOD TIMES AHEAD

Association's Annual Meeting Gets Reports That Spring's Gloom Is Dispelled.

BUYERS MAKING RECORDS

Claflin Case Discussed in Its Relation to the Jobber's Place in Business.

Fifty members of the Jobbers' Association of Notion Buyers began their annual meeting at the Waldorf yesterday. With hardly a dissenting voice they reported that their orders were fully up to the standard of former years in quantity. Buyers from the South said they were laying in stocks of notions greater than their region had ever before needed.

Occasionally a jobber from the Far West or Middle West had a tone of despondency, but the others cheered him up with declarations that the outlook had nothing in it to suggest gloom or despair.

Mason Miller, President of the Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company of Kansas City, was Chairman of the meeting. He announced that every year, in July, when the notion jobbers come to New York to buy, they meet for an afternoon and compare notes about trade. He suggested that all who had spoken to him privately had spoken hopefully and had not shown the pessimistic mood of last Winter and Spring.

The Claflin receivership came up as a theme upon which to hang a general discussion of the business situation, in its three phases of manufacturing, jobbing, and retailing.

"We men who stand in the middle," said Norman H. Johnson of Richmond, Va., "have been splendidly vindicated in the Claflin failure. The heart of the situation was that the Claflin firm saved other firms by taking them over and robbing both the Claflin firm and the firms taken in of the services of expert buyers as middlemen. The Claflin people couldn't find out so quickly, as keen jobbers could have found out for them, what was wrong.

"The result was inevitable. I believe in the jobber and the value of his function in business. In September, 1910, before a convention of the Southern Merchants' Association at Atlanta, I made an analysis of the Claflin situation and the trend it was taking as a business policy. I said that if it should succeed it would be because it could override successfully the best laws of good merchandising, as understood by them. It's failure was not a bad thing for business in general, if we only let it teach us the road we ought to follow."

Mr. Johnson and most of the others who spoke reported a growing tendency on the part of department stores and big business institutions to depend on the jobbers in the local neighborhoods, buying from these jobbers instead of trying to buy direct from manufacturers when they were not in a position to make a scientific and detailed study of the goods offered and the manufacturing conditions.

"And these jobbers," he said, "have been the apostles of sound business methods. We have preached to the retailers the need for sound business principles and the need to sell always at a profit big enough to insure stability. We have preached the trading stamp practically out of the South, we have preached against the special rate to the stenographer, to the nurse, to the school teacher. We have preached faith in one policy for all, and especially faith in a set system of terms for jobbers and wholesalers and the abolition of all special and unusual credits. There is no calamity howl in our business and the reason for this, I think, is that within ten years we have completely made over the methods of doing business."

The meeting took up the matter of freight rates, appointing special committees to try to induce manufacturers to pay the freight on such goods as woolen yarns to points where they had no special agents. This rule, if adopted, it was held, would allow all jobbers to get goods on equal terms instead of penalizing the jobbers at points away from the big cities by imposing special freight rates on them.

A committee which had applied to the railroads for a new classification of hair pins, which would permit them to be rated lower than at present, reported that it could get no concession. The reason, it was stated, was that the railroads were so deeply concerned in plans to raise their rates that they had no time to give attention to a plan to lower the rate of any commodity.

The meeting was open to the public for the first time since the jobbers organized, the previous policy of holding secret sessions having been abandoned by unanimous vote.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FISHER, MORITZ, (June 21;) more than $10,000 personalty; unimputed amounts to Abraham, William, Charles, Edwin, and Julius Fisher, sons, and Gussie Pollak and Minnie Steinfeld, daughters; $500 each to Virginia and Bertha Fisher, granddaughters; $300 each to Charles, Thomas, and Milton Fisher, and Arthur, Walter, and Eugene Steinfeld, grandsons.

MARKS, ELIZABETH, (June 10;) $2,500 realty and $1,000 personalty; $2,700 to Aaron Marks, husband.

MESSER, MATILDA L., (no petition filed;) estate of unestimated value to Maud F. Kauffmann and Florence S. Messer, daughters.

MOHR, FRIEDERICH, (June 21;) less than $5,000 personalty to Christine Mohr, wife.

OLIPHANT, AGNES, (Nov. 6;) $100 realty in equal shares to Margaret and Florence Oliphant, daughters.

SANFORD, SARAH A.; more than $5,000 realty and less than $1,000 personalty to Charles F. Sanford, husband.

SAYER, KATHARINA, (June 27;) $2,000 personalty; $200 to Carl J. Sayer, son; residue to John H. Sayer, son.

VAN NOSTRAND, DANIEL R., (July 8;) more than $10,000 personalty in uncomputed amounts to Josephine Van Nostrand, wife; George E. Van Nostrand, brother; Frank D. Van Nostrand, son, and Josie E. Robinson, daughter.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,367. LEATHER, COTTON GOODS, &c. —A business firm in the Near East would like to secure the agency for Am. mfrs. and exporters of leather, cotton goods, socks and stockings, rubber shoes, and overshoes.

13,368. BOOTS AND RUBBERS.—A firm of general importers in the Levant is in the market for Am. boots, shoes, and rubbers of all kinds.

13,369. RUBBERS, SOAP, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, JEWELRY, AND NOVELTIES.—A foreign firm operating a large department store desires to secure cost, insurance, and freight quotations from Am. mfrs. of rubbers, overshoes, soap, cutlery, hardward, cheap jewelry, and novelties of all kinds.

13,370. ELECTRIC MOTORS, FIXTURES, AND SPECIALTIES.—A business firm in Canada desires to be put in touch with Am. mfrs. of electric motors, fixtures, wiring appliances, pole line hardware, and specialties of all kinds.

13,371. OIL, WOODS, STEEL, COPPER, AND BRASS.—A foreign firm is in the market for oleo oil, hard woods, steel beams and bars, copper and brass in sheets and disks.

13,372. COTTON GOODS, OIL, LEATHER, AND JEWELRY.—An importer with agencies in several cities in the market for cotton piece goods, shirtings, sheetings, cottonseed oil, leather, and jewelry, and he would like to correspond with Am. mfrs. of thees articles.

13,373. LUMBER FOR FURNITURE AND CARRIAGE MAKING.—A business firm in the Levant is in the market for Am. lumber adapted to furniture and carriage making, and would like to hear from Am. exporters of this product.

13,374. DICTOGRAPHS.—A European business man desires to represent an Am. mfr. of dictographs.

THE ROBBINS SALE.

Large Carpet and Rug Offerings from the Smith Factory.

Buyers from many sections of the country were on hand yesterday for the widely advertised sale begun by Robbins Brothers, of an unusually large assortment of rugs and carpets manufactured by Alexander Smith & Sons. The values, which were announced as "startling," were in many instances considerably below the current quotations for similar goods elsewhere. A good many buyers in town for the Claflin sale dropped in to view the offerings, and transactions for the day reached an excellent aggregate.

The sale as a whole is said to be the largest single offering of Smith goods ever made, since it includes, according to the sellers, 5,000 bales guaranteed to be in absolutely perfect condition. The senior member of the firm said he was very much surprised at the interest shown in the sale yesterday, which indicated clearly that buyers are in need of goods.

He added that many buyers have not as yet reached the city and that all signs point to a record sale of the rugs and carpets. Among the offerings coming in for particular attention yesterday were Smith best quality Kirman Axminster seamless rugs. Rugs of this kind, 9 by 12 feet, were priced at $16.75, while others, 6 by 9 feet, sold at $8.50. Other sizes and prices were rugs, 54 by 78, $8.95; 36 by 72, $2.85, and 27 by 54, $1.47½.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was weak, closing ⅞@ 1¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 86½c, and No. 2 red at 85¾c, July shipment, cost, insurance, and freight New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 99c, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 99¼c, free on board afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
July	...	...	85½	80⅝	96⅛
September	86¼	85⅞	85½	87¼	95⅞
December	...	...	88½	90	98

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛	78¼	85⅝
September	78	77	77	77⅞	87
December	81	80	80	80⅝	90⅞

CORN.

Prices dropped 1⅝ to 1¾c from the top, and at the close were slightly above the lowest, but with net losses of ⅜ to ⅞c. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,189,000 bushels, with a total of 5,723,000, compared with 11,277,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	70¾	69½	69½	70⅝	68¾
September	68¾	67⅛	67⅝	68¼	61¼
December	59	57¼	57½	58⅛	57¼

OATS.

The oats market was firm early, but prices broke sharply, the July position in Chicago losing 2 cents a bushel. The visible supply decreased 577,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,957,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was quiet; standard white quoted at 45 to 45½c; No. 2, 45½ to 47c; No. 3, 44½ to 45c; No. 4, at 44¼c; ordinary clipped white, 44½ to 46½c; fancy clipped white, 45 to 47¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛	36¼	38⅝
September	36¼	35¼	35⅜	36⅛	39⅝
December	37⅝	36⅜	36⅜	37⅝	40⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and prices were very steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000, estimated for Tuesday 14,000; Kansas City received 3,000 and Omaha 5,300.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
July	10.25	10.25	10.15	11.90	
September	10.40	10.35	10.40	10.30	11.07
Ribs—					
July	...	...	12.02	11.95	11.52
September	12.02	11.97	11.97	11.95	11.65
Pork—					
July	...	...	22.65	22.75	21.87
September	20.95	20.85	20.92	20.72	20.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was rather quiet, and price changes were narrow.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	7.30@7.40	7.29
July	7.35	7.35	7.31@7.36	7.32
August	7.41	7.39	7.37@7.38	7.39
September	7.45	7.43	7.43@7.44	7.41
October	7.25	7.23	7.22@7.23	7.21
November	6.83	6.82	6.80@6.83	6.80
December	...	...	6.72@6.74	6.71
January	6.74	6.73	6.72@6.74	6.72
February	...	...	6.73@6.78	6.72

COTTON.

Closing prices were barely steady, with July 2 points net lower, while later months were from 3 to 7 points net higher. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged.

The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, at 13.25 for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 1,500 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.58	12.40	12.40@12.42	12.42
August	12.53	12.37	12.38@12.39	12.35
September	12.37	12.35	12.31@12.33	12.28
October	12.43	12.32	12.32@12.33	12.28
November	...	...	12.30@12.33	12.27
December	12.60	12.50	12.50@12.51	12.44
January	12.51	12.42	12.42@12.43	12.37
March	12.47	12.41	12.41@12.43	12.41
April	12.70	12.70	12.68@12.69	12.61
May	12.79	12.72	12.72@12.73	12.65

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive, with small price changes, closing at 1 to 2 points net lower. The Hamburg market was featureless, with prices unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 8¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	...	...	8.26@8.27	8.27
August	...	...	8.34@8.35	8.35
September	8.45	8.44	8.44@8.45	8.45
October	...	...	8.54@8.55	8.55
November	...	...	8.64@8.65	8.65
December	8.74	8.73	8.73@8.74	8.75
January	8.79	8.78	8.78@8.79	8.79
February	...	...	8.83@8.84	8.84
March	8.87	8.87	8.87@8.88	8.88
April	...	...	8.89@8.90	8.90
May	8.91	8.91	8.92@8.93	8.93

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,210 packages. Market quite strong on high-grade fresh creamery with prices ½c higher. Creamery, extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 24½@27c; seconds, 22@24c; thirds, 20@21½c; State dairy, finest, 26@28c; good to prime, 23@25c; common to fair, 20@22c; process, extras, 22@22½c; firsts, 20½@21¼c; lower grades, 17½@19½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20@20½c; seconds, 19½c; lower grades, 17@18½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 19c; No. 2, 18½c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,467 cases. There is no improvement in the quality of the supply. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@26c; extra firsts, 22½@23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 17@20c; thirds and poorer, 10@16c; dirties, No. 1, 17@18c; No. 2 and poorer, 15@16c; checks, good to prime, dry, 15@16c; undergrades, 8@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, as to size and quality, 25@29c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@27c; Western, gathered white, 24@24½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, heanery brown, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@25c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 25@28c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Forecast:

N. and S. C., and Ga.—Thunder showers Tues. Wed., probably fair; moderate w. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Local thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., La., and E. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except probably showers near the coast; light to moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Utah—Partly cloudy Tues., probably showers and cooler in n. Wed., fair.

Okla. and Mo.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Ark., Tenn., W. Tex., Kan., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues., probably preceded by showers. Wed., fair; moderate variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light to moderate n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Tues., and probably Wed.; light to moderate n. winds.

L. Mich.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., fair; moderate n. winds.

Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light to moderate variable winds.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; light to moderate n. winds.

Minn.—Fair Tues., warmer in n. e. Wed., probably showers with variable winds.

Ia.—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy.

N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Cloudy Tues., probably followed by thunder showers Wed., fair and cooler.

MANY BUYERS AT THE CLAFLIN SALE

Probably the Most Cosmopolitan Gathering Ever Had on Such an Occasion.

MUCH GOODS DISPOSED OF

No Sacrificing Done, but the Concessions Made Appealed to Those in Attendance.

The "peremptory sale" by order of the receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company, which began yesterday for the purpose of radically reducing stock in all departments (except flannels and blankets,) took on an international aspect by the presence of more than 1,200 buyers from literally every section of the United States, as well as from Honolulu, Cuba, and Porto Rico. It was probably the most cosmopolitan gathering of buyers ever assembled at one time and place in this country for the purpose of purchasing dry goods.

It was obvious that the notice of the sale had attracted the most widespread interest everywhere, as buyers for big and little stores were on hand from as far westward as California, while representatives of jobbers and retailers were in evidence as far away as from Louisiana and Texas. They were all bent on "bargains" and according to John C. Eames, Vice President of the Claflin Company, they were successful in their quest. It was apparent, however, that yesterday's sale was not a sacrifice in the ordinary sense that a peremptory auction is. At the close of the day's trading those competent to judge estimated that the reduction in price from the regular prevailing values ranged between 10 and 35 per cent., according to the character of the goods and the demand.

The wash goods department seemed to be the centre of attraction, and before the close of business large sales in different lines were made at clean-up prices. The stocks consisted of novelties suitable for the current season as well as broken lots. It was said that yesterday's transactions cleaned up at fair prices numerous odds and ends of small lots which the firm has had on hand for a considerable time. Printed poplins, for instance, were offered at 13½ cents, while printed flaxon was quoted at 10 cents. The price on Garland ratine was 11½ cents, while Pacific ratine was quoted at 12½ cents. White plisses went for 11½ cents and Zig-zag crepe at 22½ cents. According to well informed persons the stock of wash goods was not very large, being for the most part cloths not of the present season novelties.

There was a brisk run on the offerings of dress ginghams, which included such well-known brands as Red Seals, Toile du Nords, Barnaby's Costume Zephyrs, Amoskeag A. F. C. and Palmer cloth at 7½ cents. The regular price quoted by the Amoskeag Company on A. F. C. dress ginghams is 9¼ cents. The goods went in a hurry. The stocks of these goods were more or less limited, and in broken lots, but the prices were too attractive to be withstood by the buyers. Renfrew Devonshire cloth was quoted at the sale at 14 cents

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4½ per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...4@4½ " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Gray Goods in Demand.

The gray goods market yesterday opened the new week in a very satisfactory manner. The market all around seemed to be in a stronger position with converters becoming more optimistic. There were sales of 38½-inch 60-48s in large quantities at 4¼ cents. These transactions virtually cleaned up all goods that can be bought on contract at this price. The 38½-inch 64-60s also sold very largely to the end of the year at 4⅝ cents. Some mills on these goods are holding at from 1-16 to ⅛ higher. Fancy goods, particularly piques in the narrow ribs, continue in good demand for the 1915 season.

Furniture Exhibition Opens.

The opening of the exhibition of Fall furniture at the Furniture Exchange in the Grand Central Palace yesterday was attended by a large representation of out of town and city buyers. The out of town group was especially strong in numbers, some having traveled long distances to be present. Among the manufacturers, an optimistic feeling prevailed and it was agreed that all that is needed to make conditions boom is an increased confidence on the part of the trade. In all there are 356 exhibitors whose displays take in the whole range of furniture making. The exhibit will last until Aug. 1.

Novelty Fabrics Shown.

Much activity prevailed yesterday in the white, wash and printed goods lines, owing to the showing for next Spring of the new staple and fancy goods. A great variety of novelties embracing the very latest effects as developed in domestic and foreign style centres was shown, together with the usual wide range of staple fabrics. The offerings included a comprehensive assortment of 36-inch and 40-inch styles in all lines adapted to jobbers for manufacturing purposes. Among the firms showing the Spring goods were Burch, Bailey & Co., Converse & Co., Edward E. Poor & Co., Clarence Whitman & Co., Inc., and others.

Waiting for the Retailer.

The clothing trade as a whole showed little interest yesterday in the opening of Spring piece goods lines. The fact that it was generally understood that prices would be higher for the coming season was probably responsible for this. If radical reductions had been made or the prices prevailing in the last lightweight season maintained, despite the absence of a buying mood among the manufacturers, more enthusiasm would probably have been the case. Among the leading sellers, the sentiment exists that very little in the way of substantial orders will be obtained on the lines opened for some days to come. The clothing trade will have to experience a stimulus in the form of increased business from the retailers, it is agreed, before its members can be induced to buy their fabric requirements for the Spring.

Time Doesn't Count.

A young salesman connected with a jobbing house is determined to win success if industry will get him there. Recently, however, he had a rather disapointing exeperience and one that brings up the question, "Just how long does an account belong to a salesman?" In traveling over what he had reason to believe was virgin territory this young man obtained an order from a certain retailer. The order went through but, when he attempted to collect his commission, he found that another salesman connected with the same house laid claim to it on the ground that he had sold the account in question some five years back. It was brought out in the argument that ensued over the validity of the claims made by the two salesmen that there was little chance of business being done with this retailer but for the strenuous way in which he was approached. Notwithstanding this, the commission went to the salesman who had the account on his list years ago but since that time had made no effort to obtain an order.

Display of Spring Ginghams.

Many of the leading commission houses handling ginghams formally displayed yesterday their lines of staple and fancy goods for the Spring 1915 season. In practically every instance the commission men declined to quote prices but are expected to do so within a few days. In the meantime orders will be booked and the price end adjusted later on. As reported by representatives of leading houses, the number of orders received was very encouraging. No very heavy buying was reported but the orders as a rule were on a conservative basis with indications that, as business prospects generally take on a more favorable tone, buying will be in greater volume. Some are of the opinion that the volume of business on the best known prints of dress ginghams will be in excess of that of a year ago. The visits of the buyers to the drygoods district yesterday convinced the jobbers that there will be a strong demand for fine ginghams and fancy styles. Among the firms showing the 1915 offerings were Smith, Hogg & Co., Amory, Browne & Co., Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Ostrander & Co., Inc., Frederick Vietor & Achelis, and others. Gingham buyers from widely scattered sections of the country were of a generally optimistic mind regarding improved business conditions and the consequent outlook for a big expansion of drygoods lines.

BUSINESS NOTE.

An addition to the notable sales in progress is one by Felix Tausend, for the Eastern Manufacturing Company, at 576-578 Broadway. The offerings include 2,500 cases of blankets, 1,200 cases of crochet and satin bedspreads, and over 1,300 cases of Turkish and huck towels. The sale is said to be owing to exceptional circumstances, and the prices will be made low to secure a disposition of the goods.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummell, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Brothers & Co.; L. S. Schloss, trimmings; 840 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. S. Radcliffe, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, woolens; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss Coben, crepe kimonos, house dresses, corset covers, muslin underwear; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; H. A. Richards, upholstery, rugs; G. Etyinge, notions, ribbons; 354 4 Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart Co.; Miss M. Schofield, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE — Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 W. 34th.
BARTLESVILLE, Okla.; L. Brin Co.; M. Born, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 170 5th Av.
BARTILSVILLE, Okla. — L. Brin Co.; M. Born, ladies' ready to wear; 170 5th Ave.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; Miss Hashogen, misses' suits; Miss Lead, muslin underwear; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; basement buyers; V. P. Ring, costumes, dresses; C. O. Cooper, ladies', misses' suits, bathing suits; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; K. Berger, books, stationery; 60 W. 33d.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; W. Mutter, domestics, wash goods; Prince George.
J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, ribbons, handkerchiefs; McAlpin. L. Stegmaier, notions, leather goods; W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods; D. Scholl, furnishing goods, umbrellas, hosiery, gloves; W. C. Roberts, linens, white goods; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; T. C. Dooley, dress goods, silks, domestics; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. Hamling, notions, laces; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO — Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. Henderson, upholstery goods; 214 Church; McAlpin.
BUFFALO—J. Levi & Co.; F. C. Gaise, furn. goods; Navarre.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; O. R. Rick, notions; 2 Walker.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Welch-Cook Co.; C. B. Mills, dry goods; F. A. Beals, notions, fancy goods, laces, hosiery, underwear; H. L. Chambers, furn. goods, gloves; F. C. Plumb, ladies' furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
CHARLOTTE, N. C. — W. T. McCoy & Co.; carpets; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. N. Groves, ladies' suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—H. Resler, silks; Grand.
CHICAGO—Jaques Milliinery Co.; J. A. Goldberg, millinery; A. H. Goldberg, millinery; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Woodward, dry goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. E. Parkhill, dress goods, wash goods; J. Strachan, hosiery; D. S. Betts, ribbons; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits; F. W. Stein and G. Ward, hats, (retail;) H. B. Harris, fancy goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; F. W. Davis, men's, boys' clothing; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—A. H. Revell & Co.; J. Kennedy, carpets, rugs; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss D. Worsky, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss E. Carney, children's, juniors' coats, dresses; Miss Doherty, costumes; 15 E. 26.
CHICAGO—Arkin & Rose; H. Rose, clothing; Somerset.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; D. S. Betts, ribbons; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; J. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; C. E. Priest, hosiery, furn. goods, knit underwear; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—H. M. Lindenthal & Son; S. C. Lindenthal, boys' clothing; 941 Broadway.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; E. Mayer, clothing; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; S. Obermeyer, laces, hdkfs., embroideries; J. A. Glueck, notions, fancy goods; C. Nordquist, upholstery goods; A. R. Mathews, silks, velvets; 15 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—Ackerman & Adams; F. A. Adams, millinery; Latham.
CINCINNATI—H. Wolf & Sons; M. Wolf, notions, white goods, furnishing goods; Herald Square.
CINCINNATI—"The Fair"; M. Hillman, ladies' hosiery, underwear, gloves; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. F. Gorman, millinery; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; W. G. Otte, notions; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; L. Joseph, millinery; J. Lazarus, ribbons, silks, ribbons; M. Lazarus, hats; 640 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Lattin, Bloomfield & Co.; H. A. Lattin, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & So.; Miss Goehring, misses' ready-to-wear; Mrs. E. G. Fountain, waists; 51 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; E. A. Barnum, millinery; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; L. Prints, furs; Miss A. Fiehn, dresses; C. Mashek, millinery; Miss M. Cohen, under muslins; L. G. Wesselman, housefurn. goods, sporting goods; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; G. A. Kline, hats, trimmed; W. S. Schultz, hats, untrimmed; 15 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; M. M. Well, notions, toilet goods; R. T. Montgomery, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. C. J. Seese, millinery; 51 Leonard.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing; 45 E. 17th; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Mr. Friedman, Miss Smith, cloaks, suits, waists; 45 E. 17th.
DALLAS—Harris-Lipsitz Co.; J. H. Armstrong, dress goods, silks; Mr. Lipsitz, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
DALLAS—Sanger Brothers; L. Elsbach, ready-to-wear; L. A. Michaelson, clothing; 19 East 24th.
DENVER—Josiin D. G. Co.; Miss G. O. Preston, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church; Gregorian.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; C. Henderson, linens; 320 Church.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; J. H. Clements, notions; 51 Leonard.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; W. B. Hazleton, prints, ginghams; 51 Leonard.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. H. W. MacMillan, domestics, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.
DUBUQUE—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; U. G. Dabler, dry goods; 358 B'way.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; J. Taylor, dress, white, wash goods, flannels; 43 Leonard.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; E. A. Laird, carpets; 432 4th Av.
ERIE—R. D. Fleming Co.; R. D. Fleming, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
EVANSVILLE.—Andres Co.; W. J. Mance, rugs, draperies; 320 Church.
FORT WAYNE—Frank D. G. Co.; D. B. Long, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
FORT WORTH—Burton D. G. Co.; P. E. Lee, dress goods, silks; J. J. Woody, dry goods; 239 4th Av.; Wallick.
FORT WORTH—W. C. Stripling; J. J. Woody, notions 395 Broadway.
FRESNO—Radin & Kemp; T. H. Conners, cloaks, suits, dresses, jobs wash dresses; 3 W 29th.
FRESNO—E. Gottschalk & Co.; Miss E. C. Reese, coats, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; H. Wilson, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; H. B. Strong, dry goods; H. Gay, wash goods; F. W. Blauvelt, furn. goods, hosiery, umbrellas; 2 Walker.
HERKIMER—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, dry goods; 320 Church.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Navarre.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss E. Cockrell, infants' wear; 148 W. 23d.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss E. Cockrell, infants' wear; 148 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; R. Reilly, ginghams, prints, linens, linings; M. H. K. Malone, notions, ribbons, corsets, laces, embroideries, umbrellas, toilet, leather goods, jewelry; E. D. Davis, shoes; 60 West 33d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; L. Wolf, cloaks, millinery; 43 Leonard.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; H. Cohen, dry goods; 225 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Maxwell-McClure-Fitts D. G. Co.; R. W. Smith, notions, laces; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—John Taylor D. G. Co.; B. Pettibone, silks; 200 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; A. M. Levy, books; Miss Jones, ladies' wear; Miss M. Stevens, waists; Miss S. Jummious, fancy goods; 214 Church.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Stores Co.; A. M. Levy, stationery, smokers' articles; 214 Church.
LANCASTER—Donovan & Co.; C. H. Faulk, upholstery goods; Grand.
LANCASTER—Leinboch & Co.; W. S. Leinboch, general mdse.; Miss Young, dress goods, silks; 315 4th Av.
LEBANON—Brant-Brander Co.; J. S. Bouder, dry goods; Latham.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store.; A. E. Kretchmer, women's, juniors' ready-to-wear; A. Stahl, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; A. J. Collins, cloaks, suits, costumes; G. W. Jeffery, domestics, silks; R. W. Beeks, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 116 W. 32d.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; A. Price, white goods, linens, laces; 377 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; A. Levy, cloaks, suits, furs; 215 4 Av.
LOUISVILLE—David Baird & Son; J. Krazeise, flowers, feathers; G. H. Hettrick, ornaments; 621 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson-Norton & Co.; J. D. Hawes, toilet, leather goods, notions, stationery; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—D. Baird & Son; Mrs. J. W. Owen, millinery; 621 B'way.
LYNCHBURG—D. Moses & Co.; D. Moses, carpets, rugs; 315 4th Av.
MACON—Dannenberg Co.; J. D. McMurray, millinery; 1,133 B'way.
MEMPHIS—M. Alperin, clothing; 16 E. 18th; Aberdeen
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons; J. Buxbaum, men's clothing; 148 W. 23d.
MERIDEN—A. S. Thomas; J. J. Killen, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks, velvets, wash goods; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, Fall silk waists, skirts, dresses; 15 E 26th.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss F. Rudesheimer, trimmed hats; 621 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; F. E. Leonard, domestics, linings, flannels; R. M. Ankeny, underwear, knit goods; William Dalgarno, linens, white goods; H. C. Read, hosiery, gloves; W. C. Tubbs, mfg. dept., ladies' ready-to-wear; Mr. McKenny, representing; 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—Bradshaw Bros.; D. Bradshaw, millinery; 621 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. E. Amluxen, silks, woolen dress goods; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; C. J. Petersen, carpets, rugs; 432 4th Av.
NASHVILLE—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; E. L. Schwartz, ready to wear; 15 E. 22.
NASHVILLE—Wise Millinery Co.; W. Wise, millinery; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE—D. Loveman, Berger & Tittlebaum; S. W. Berger, cloaks, waists 147 W. 23d.
NASHVILLE—Cain-Sloan Co.; J. J. Bevington, dress goods, silks, linens; 353 4th Av.; Hoffman House.
NASHVILLE—J. Morse & Co.; J. Morse, clothing, furn. goods; Flanders.
NEEDLES, Cal.—Golden Rule Syndicate; B. W. Shock, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.
NEW BEDFORD—Stelger-Dudgeon Co.; J. P. Fenton, domestics, hosiery, ribbons, knit underwear; J. A. Dauphanias, dress goods, silks, linings; 106 Grand.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, domestics, flannels; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; J. T. Duff, carpets; 320 Church; Flanders.
NEW ORLEANS—May & Ellis Co.; J. L. Well, piece goods; 72 Leonard.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. A. Streck, silks, velvets; B. M. Wright, house-furnishing goods; C. B. Merrill, shoes; 15 East 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; G. A. Barnum, upholstery goods; 15 E. 26th.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. M. Lee, millinery, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 55 White.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, wash goods; 75 Spring.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; F. S. Betton, millinery, women's neckwear; 377 B'way.
OAKLAND — Mosbacher's Cloak and Suit House; L. F. Le Prottl, cloaks, suits, dresses; 171 Greene.
OGDEN—John Scowcroft & Sons Co.; J. W. Scowcroft, furn. goods, hosiery; 258 Church.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; O. H. Osborne, linens, white goods; 1,133 B'way.
OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; C. D. Parmalee, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 320 B'way.
OMAHA—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; Miss L. Egan, millinery, laces; 621 B'way.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—S. W. Anderson Co.; Mr. Moore, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
PARKERSBURG—Cox-Hawkins Co.; H. C. Cox, hats; Hoffman House.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl; F. Augertine, upholstery goods; C. S. Main, furniture; 320 Church.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits; Mrs. A. L. Wilkinson, skirts; Miss Neuman, dresses; Miss E. Evans, waists; Miss Bixon, ladies' cloaks, suits, (basemant;) Miss Lerner, misses', children's coats, suits, (basement;) Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Ben Berg, Mrs. Dorman, Fall dresses, serges, silks; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; H. B. Kirk, upholstery goods; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss M. B. Appel, ribbons, women's, infants' furn. goods; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; L. A. Hubach, rugs; T. E. Kenney, upholstery goods; B. H. Stouffer, men's furn. goods; 320 Church.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; E. C. McCabe, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, ribbons; T. I. Donaldson, hosiery, underwear; G. R. Aufderheide, dress goods, silks, laces, embroideries; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; D. Goldsmith, millinery, ribbons; 116 W. 32d; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, ginghams, prints; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Frevert, furs; J. Glaser, shoes; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss B. Meyers, Fall skirts; H. Shanberd, furs; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Julius Baer, men's, boys' clothing; 55 Mad. Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Bennie Neiman, jobs dresses, suits; 470 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Mrs. A. Older, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; E. C. Hood, linens; 106 Grand.
PROVIDENCE—Rosengale Co.; S. Rosendale, millinery; Flanders.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; J. J. Shaw, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 2 Walker.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. C. Drease, clothing; 2 Walker.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. C. Chrismer, books, stationery; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, upholstery, rugs, blankets; 53 White; Prince George.
RICHMOND—Richmond D. G. Co.; J. H. Estes, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND, Va.—M. Crighton, millinery; 621 B'way.
RICHMOND, Ind.—Adam H. Bartel Co.; B. C. Bartel, laces, notions, jewelry; 43 Leonard.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hickey-Freeman Co.; C. J. Faisley, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Lavery, carpets; 432 4th Av.
SAN DIEGO—Ballard & Brockett; F. C. Ballard, men's clothing, furn. goods, cloaks, millinery; Wellington.
SAN FRANCISCO—I. Magnin & Co.; Mrs. E. Hoffman, corsets; 22 W. 27th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Miss J. Montgomery, millinery; 50 Union Sq.
SAN FRANCISCO—Brown Bros. Co.; A. Goldstein, boys' children's wear; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; W. Murray, laces; 15 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; M. G. Dowling, leather goods; Miss M. Murphy, ribbons; 114 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—U. R. Ulman & Co.; U. R. Ulman, shirts; 47 White.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros' Stores; A. Cameron, silks, dress goods; 41 Union Square.
SEATTLE—Western D. G. Co.; W. H. Lawrence, domestics, dress goods, silks; 225 4th Av.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; L. E. Rapley, carpets; 1,261 Broadway.
SPOKANE—Spokane D. G. Co.; I. E. Van Horn, notions, fancy goods; 225 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; E. H. Burgoyne, domestics, linens; J. Burns, furn. goods, hosiery; Mr. Meyers, clothing; 320 Church.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—C. H. Heer D. G. Co.; E. H. Drake, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; A. Leith, ready-to-wear; 55 White.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; M. F. Tucker, ready-to-wear; 60 West 33d.
STEUBENVILLE—I. Sulzbacher; J. Wenk, dry goods; sixth floor; 60 W. 33d.
ST. JOSEPH—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; Mr. Waller, laces, waists, muslin underwear; 75 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; R. L. Campbell, dry goods; H. J. Smith, domestics, prints, ginghams, carpets, rugs; 75 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; J. Motter, notions, ribbons, neckwear, gloves; 320 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Hargadine-McKittrick D. G. Co.; J. L. Selfridge, dress goods, wash goods; T. Ruenzi, white goods, linens, laces, ribbons; J. F. McCourtney, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Frank & Meyer Neckwear Co.; J. Frank, neckwear; Hermitage.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. E. Doody, dress goods, flannels; H. R. Kurtz, wash goods; F. J. Prevallet, silks, velvets, linings; 256 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; W. Addison, linens, white goods; C. Rudolph, notions; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton, Ferguson Co.; C. D. Sharp and Mr. Wilson, white goods, blankets, linings, linens; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—O. J. Lewis Merc. Co.; P. E. Winter, dry goods; 401 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss Webb, suits; Mr. Gilbert, sporting goods; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Dobriner, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 31 Union Sq.
ST. LOUIS—Eiseman Bros.' Mfg. Co.; H. F. Eiseman, misses', infants', children's dresses; Aberdeen.
ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; S. Goldberg, flowers, feathers; Miss M. Baird, pattern hats; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scrugs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' dresses; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Mrs. E. Kemp, pictures; 37 W. 26.
ST. PAUL—Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Co.; Mrs. G. Mills, ready to wear; 17 E. 22d.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; T. Sharp, underwear; G. Olson, silks, dress goods; C. J. McConville, domestics, blankets; 120 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Kennedy McLeod McArthur Co.; L. W. Gerard, mdse. manager; J. A. Langhoix, dress goods; J. H. Drieson, silks; R. W. Fawcett, furn. goods; 17 E. 22d.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; A. J. Grawert, carpets, rugs; 45 E. 17th.
TERRE HAUTE—Strauch Co.; I. Cohen, Fall silk, cloth dresses; 1,161 B'way.
SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; Mrs. R. E. Livingstone, cloaks, suits, waists; 221 4th Av.
TACOMA—Love-Warren-Monroe Co.; J. Fairhurst, dry goods, bedding, linoleum; L. G. Smallridge, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, ladies' waists, muslin, knit underwear; 43 Leonard.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. H. Tyroler, furs; 20 W. 22d.
UTICA—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; F. W. Sessions, millinery; 621 Broadway.
WASHINGTON — M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, silks, dress goods; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; J. R. Gallagher, upholstery goods; 600 B'way.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; A. N. Wolfe, boys' clothing; 600 Broadway.
WHEELING—John S. Naylor & Co.; A. G. Naylor, cloaks, suits, hosiery, knit underwear; Claridge.
WHEELING—L. S. Good & Co.; L. S. Good, cloaks, suits; 1,133 B'way.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Wm. Goodman; A. Goodman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Imperial.
WINSTON SALEM, N. C. — Huntley-Hill-Stockton Co.; J. F. Crouse, housefurn. goods; Wallick's.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; G. F. Moran, linens; 55 White.
YORK—J. McLean & Sons; C. Chambers, dress goods; 55 White.
YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown D. G. Co.; W. C. Stitt, domestics, dress goods, linens; 72 Leonard.
YOUNGSTOWN.—J. N. Euwers & Sons; J. N. Euwer, cloaks, suits; Ansonia.

Buyers registered yesterday, Furniture Exchange, Grand Central Palace:

ALBANY—John Wagner Co.; T. M. Nolan; Woodstock.
BALTIMORE—A. Sindler; Isadore Sindler.
BERKLEY—J. W. Legum; J. W. Legum, Mrs. Lillian Legum.
BOSTON—Stout-Scanlon & Co.; John F. Stout; N. Y. Elks' Lodge.
BOSTON—C. E. Osgood Co.; R. W. Currier; Woodstock.
BOSTON—Butler Furniture Co.; G. M. Butler.
CANTON—The Klein & Heffelman Co.; E. J. Heffelman; McAlpin.
CANTON, Ohio—The Klein & Heffelman Co.; C. J. Schank; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—Jake Tenenbaum Co.; Moses Tenenbaum; Latham.
CLEVELAND—Sterling & Welch Co.; George Killins; John E. Crew.
DANBURY—H. S. Landsman & Son; Joseph S. Landsman.
EASTON, Penn.—United Furniture Co.; F. G. Nicholson; New Grand.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; James E. Sullivan; Brostell.
FALL RIVER—E. S. Brown Co.; Tom Cleary; Belmont.
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—C. H. Edgerly; W. H. Biever; McAlpin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—C. R. Parish Co.; C. L. Gamble; Flanders.
LANCASTER—The Donovan Co.; C. H. Foulk; Breslin.
LEWISTON, Me.—Ballard-Chandler Co.; E. F. Chandler; Murray Hill.
LOUISVILLE—Central Furniture Co.; C. T. Merriman.
McKEES ROCKS—Union Furniture Co.; A. Berner.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Caulkins & Post Co.; E. W. Johnson.
MONTREAL—H. Solomon & Co.; L. Solomon; McAlpin.
NEWARK—C. Schmidt Furniture Co.; Miss G. Smith.
NEWARK—C. Schmidt Furniture Co.; Louis Hare.
NEWARK—Sterling Metal Bed Co.; P. Weinberg.
NEWARK—Lewis Bros.; H. H. Lindeman.
NEW HAVEN—Loveday's Premium House; G. E. Loveday.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Consolidated D. G. Co.; A. H. Spear; Collingwood.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—C. N. Fitts; Collingwood.
NYACK—S. Schneider.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. L. Auberth, C. S. Main; Brighton Beach.
PORTLAND, Me.—Walter Corey Co.; R. D. Corey; McAlpin.
PORTLAND, Me.—Walter Corey Co.; Joseph T. Adams.
RICHMOND—Bloomberg-Michael Furn. Co.; M. L. Bloomberg, W. H. Michael; Biltmore.
RICHMOND—M. Rosenbloom & Son; A. J. Rosenbloom; Biltmore.
STAMFORD—Lyman Hoyt's Son & Co.; C. H. Martin.
TROY—John Wagner Co.; Joseph A. Harland Woodstock.
WINSTON SALEM — Huntley-Hill-Stockton Co.; J. F. Crouse; Wallick.

BEGINNING TODAY
The Third Annual
Pre-Inventory Trade Sale
will be held at the salesrooms of
Einstein-Wolff Company
and affiliated concerns
Broadway, cor. 25th St. Opposite Madison Sq.

Embroideries on voiles, crepes and fancy cloths; laces, (including Orientals in all widths,) neckwear and rufflings; foreign and domestic handkerchiefs, plain and initialed in immense assortments.

Every possible advantage afforded by present commercial and manufacturing conditions has been employed to secure notable values for this sale.

Cohn-Hall-Marx Co.
Commission Merchants. Cotton Fabrics.
93-95 Franklin Street, New York.

Spring lines 1915 for Jobbing and Manufacturing Trades are ready in White Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics.

WASH GOODS
Stock Taking Clearance Sale
Printed, Plain and Woven Wash Fabrics.
CLAREMONT MILLS
TILTON & KEELER - - - - 61-63 Worth St.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A.G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO.
MEN'S POCKET-BOOKS	Masterpiece TRADE MARK	Dept. Stores & Dealers. Manufactured by A. L. Steinweg & Co., 131-137 West 35th St.
WAISTS	Geisha	Frankenthal Bros. Co Makers, 16-18 W. 22nd St., N. Y.
KIDDIES' DRESSES	Amibrench	French Lingerie Co. 320 Fifth Ave. at 32d St.
ENGLISH MESH UNDERWEAR	AERTEX	A. Kuehnert & Co. Wholesale Distributors, 315 4 Av., N.Y.C. Allows the skin to breathe
House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes	A.B. BRAND	Hamburger Bros., 142-144 W. 26 St. New York City.
BRUSHES	See the "V" that Fel locks the bristles.	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS, 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK
Imported Cotton Suitings for Jobbers and Manufacturers.	Nearlinen British Manufacture	SHIPLEY-HOLLINS COMPANY. American Agents, 49 Leonard St., NEW YORK.

Buyers' Wants
40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
Growing plant, manufacturing children's dresses, is about to liquidate; have orders on hand; Spring as well as Fall samples; 18 machines, light loft; reasonable rent. S 62 Times.

1,000 SKIRTS TO CLOSE OUT.
Up-to-date styles, assorted colors and sizes. Absolutely 50c on the dollar.
JACOB CUBERT.
94 Clinton St., Store.

STREET, EVENING, and PARTY DRESSES.
Now showing Fall goods.
B. GELLMAN, 6 West 22d St.

READ THIS, MR. DRESS BUYER.
In order to make your acquaintance we are offering 1,500 attractive dresses at a sacrifice for immediate delivery. Alsofrom Bros. & Gottfried, 9 West 20th St.

CONTRACTORS, GOOD CHIFFON AND lace waists. Call with samples, third floor, 115 West 29th St. Telephone 5954 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—JOBBER NOW LOOKING AT SILK AND CLOTH DRESSES FOR FALL. GOOD STYLES ONLY. CALL ALL DAY. 11 WEST 25TH ST., 10TH FLOOR.

JOBBER IS LOOKING AT FALL LINE of waists, skirts, and coats. L. & D., 40 East 32d St.

High price and low yield do not always indicate that a bond is a safe investment, nor do low price and high yield invariably mean that it is unsound. We have prepared a list of different classes of securities which we believe are cheap and also safe. It will be sent upon request.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

The Surest Way to Invest Safely

is to purchase only the offerings of a substantial and reliable bond house. If in addition these offerings have been approved and bought by individuals and institutions thoroughly familiar with bond values, it is a further evidence of safety. A diversified list of bonds which meet with these requirements will be sent to those who ask for list No. G-98.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Boston | Philadelphia London, Eng. | Buffalo Baltimore

For
July Investment
we offer a variety of carefully selected bonds

	Yielding
Municipal	4.05% to 4.80%
Railroad	4.25% to 5.50%
Public Utility	5.00% to 6.00%

We invite consultation to assist in making selections adapted to the various needs of bankers, insurance companies, trustees and individuals.
July Circular AG-32 on request
N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York.
Philadelphia Boston Chicago

High Grade MUNICIPAL BONDS
Yielding
4.00% to 5.00%
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Farson, Son & Co
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Harris, Forbes & Co
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NEW YORK
deal in high grade municipal, railroad and public utility
Bonds for Investment
Harris Trust and Savings Bank
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Boston

Investment of Idle Funds During Depressions
Business men can advantageously invest in safe and marketable short term securities yielding from
4½% to 5½%
Particulars on request.
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. - New York

Use Foresight
NOW is the time to take what funds you have and invest them in Standard Investment Securities. Your order, regardless of the amount, will receive our prompt attention.
HISHOLM & HAPMAN
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members New York Cotton Exchange
Empire Bldg. New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lose Ground—Some Aspects of Commerce Commission's Report on New Haven.

One of the vagaries of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange was a net advance in New Haven while substantial losses were recorded in many parts of the list, although it was the severe arraignment of the former New Haven management made in the Interstate Commerce Commission's report to the Senate which was chiefly responsible for the unsettlement of market sentiment. Last week in the face of decided weakness in a number of issues affected by special adverse influences the major stocks showed a great deal of firmness. Yesterday there were net losses of 1¼ in United States Steel, 1¼ in Reading, and smaller though substantial declines in several other of the usually most active stocks. New Haven, on the other hand, was not the only one of the recently very weak issues which showed net gains. Missouri Pacific closed substantially higher than it had on Saturday, while Chesapeake & Ohio recovered nearly all of a further loss which it suffered in the early trading yesterday.

These contrary movements might be explained on the ground that in the stocks which were much depressed last week a considerable short interest had been built up and covering of part of this yesterday halted the decline and in some cases brought net gains, while the activity of bearish traders were extended into a broader field leading to much pressure upon the stocks which had held their ground last week. The view very generally prevailed in Stock Exchange circles that such pressure was being exerted and the action of the market seemed to bear out this influence. There was very little news which bore importantly on the general business situation and there were no financial developments, strictly speaking, which supplied any reason for the weakness in the market. Money was perhaps a little firmer, but in view of the conditions which have prevailed in the loan market a strengthening of rates is a favorable rather than an unfavorable tendency, inasmuch as it carries the suggestion that trade demands for money are broadening.

It was left then to the Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the New Haven to supply such new material as there was for stock market consideration. If the Commission is right in its conclusion that a considerable amount of money could be recovered in the interest of the New Haven stockholders that would be something which would benefit rather than harm the New Haven company. It cannot be assumed that the Commission's report to the Senate brought out any facts not previously suspected in respect to the present financial position of the New Haven, for the losses to which the Commission refers have in a general way, if not in all the detail presented by the Commission, been clearly before the New Haven stockholders and the public at large for a long time past.

This point of view may have played some part in sustaining the price of New Haven itself yesterday, but if that was the effect of the Commerce Commission's report in the New Haven's own case it would be difficult to find in that report specific ground for enlarged selling of other securities except in so far as sentiment was temporarily adversely affected. It is necessary, of course, to distinguish clearly between mistakes of judgment and breaches of faith in corporation management. It would be very pleasant indeed to contemplate, could it be assumed, that investigations of past corporate activities would prevent mistakes of judgment in the future. Aside from this recent events have no doubt served to lessen the likelihood of culpable neglect in the direction of corporation affairs and to the extent to which this is true good will flow from the close scrutiny under which corporation affairs have lately been brought.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	.3	2½	2½	2¾
A year ago	2½	2½	2½	2½
Since Jan. 1	.10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	.7	2	..	..

	60 Days.	4 Mos.	6 Mos
On time	2½@2¾	3¼@3¾	4@4¼
Commercial paper	..	3@4 Mos.	6 Mos.
Highest grade names	..	3¾@4¼	4@4½

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$219,070,415	$11,950,132
Sub-Treasury credit balance	.....	392,353
Banks' loss since Friday	.....	2,029,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on
London	2@2¼	1¼@1¾	..
Paris	2¾	..	25f 18¼c
Berlin	2½	2	20m 49½pf

Foreign Exchange.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8750	$4.8740	$4.8745
A year ago	4.8680	4.8670	4.8680
Since Jan. 1	4.8910	4.8535	..
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	..

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8745	$4.8780
Paris	5.16⅞-1-32	5.15¾-1-32
Berlin	95⅛	95 3-16
Switzerland	5.16⅞	5.16¼-1-32
Holland	40.23	40.28
Belgium	5.18⅝-5-64	5.18¾-1-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 Days.	90 Days.
London	$4.8550	$4.8450
Paris	5.19⅝	5.20—1-16
Berlin	94⅞	94 7-16
Amsterdam	39.96	39.85

Domestic Rates.

St. Louis	*10c	Montreal	*¾¼c
Chicago	*10c	San Francisco	.30c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	.50c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 25 11-16d per ounce, off 1-16d.
New York, 55⅝c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, 1964	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4½s..March, 1963	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝
4½s..May, 1957	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s..Nov., 1957	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s..May, 1917	101½	101¾	101¼	101½
4½s..Nov., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s..March, 1930-60	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4¼s..March, 1962	102	102¼	102	102¼
4¼s..Sept., 1960	102	102¼	102	102¼
4s..May, 1959	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s..Nov., 1958	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	100
4s..May, 1957	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s..Nov., 1956	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4s..Nov., 1955	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4s..Nov., 1936	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4s..1918-1919	99¾	..	99¾	..
3½s..Nov., 1954-55	88¼	88½	88¼	88½
3½s..May, 1954	88¼	88½	88¼	88½
3½s..1950-1954	87¾	88⅛	87¾	88⅛

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was quiet and a shade lower. Tin ruled steady.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Spot	13.35	13.75	Spelter	5.95	6.05
July	13.35	13.75	Lead	3.85	3.95
August	13.35	13.75	Antimony	7.12½	7.25
			Tin (spot)	32.20	32.50

Copper market in London yesterday was firm, spot and futures each advancing 5s, to £61 10s and £62, respectively. Tin prices showed a decline of 5s for spot and futures, at £146 10s and £147 15s, respectively.

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead, £19 7s 6d, down 2s 6d. Spelter, £21 10s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 51s 6d, up 1½d.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Thirteen Unfortunate Roads.

There are thirteen railroads in the United States now being operated by receivers named by the courts, with a total length of slightly over 16,000 miles and an aggregate capitalization, stocks and bonds, of more than a billion dollars. Not all of the bonds are in default. Only two of the roads have fallen by the wayside this year, the others having been operated by the courts for periods varying from a few months to more than six years. The two recent unfortunates were the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Trinity & Brazos Valley. The other roads are the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Colorado Midland, the Mississippi, Oklahoma & Gulf, Oklahoma Central, Perè Marquette, Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern, St. Louis & San Francisco, Wabash, Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

***

A Good Return, if Collectible.

The yield on a purchase of International & Great Northern three-year notes, if bought at present quotations and paid off in full at maturity, which is the first of next month, would be close to 200 per cent. per annum. Indications are that the road will show a deficit of $300,000 for the year recently closed, and the company's credit is not such as to make the raising of $11,000,000 an easy matter. A suggestion for an alternative plan is looked for within a few days from bankers who have been canvassing the situation.

***

Westchester Bonds Suffer.

Something of the glory that was once the New Haven's still hangs over the New York, Westchester & Boston, although the Interstate Commerce Commission's report severely criticises the parent company's use of money in the acquisition and construction of the Westchester. The smaller company's bonds had held up against the attacks on the company's position until yesterday, when sales of $21,000 in small lots carried the price down with but one interruption from 65 to 55. Earlier in the year they sold at 83, and at one time last year above 98. The road is doing better now than it was when the bonds were selling close to par, but the quality of the guarantee has been impaired.

***

Market Contradictions.

It was noticed yesterday, which was one of the hottest days so far this year, that American Ice, which used to go up with the mercury, sold off 2¼ points, and that New Haven, which had a worse arraignment than any road ever before received from the Interstate Commerce Commission, advanced ¼ on the news. Car and Foundry common declined ⅜, while the preferred gained 1¼. Atchison common likewise lost ground while the preferred was going up. Woolworth shares dropped 2 points, while S. S. Kresge, doing a competitive business, advanced 1¼.

***

Forehanded Borrowers.

About this time each year it is announced from the important Western centres that the crops will be financed at home, the local banks having reached a point where they no longer need to draw funds from New York There is so much idle money this Summer that the agricultural section should be less dependent upon Eastern banks than before, but the big Wall Street institutions are already in receipt of requests for large sums for use by grain buyers at New Orleans, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Minneapolis. The men who need large sums to handle the grain and cotton are about two months earlier than usual in their borrowing this year, which leads bankers to believe that they will not use their credit at home banks until the last, owing partly to the higher rate of interest charged and partly because they expect the money paid out early in the season to be deposited near home, where it can be borrowed later.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the first week of July show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$4,106,714	+$211,444
Eleven roads	7,958,283	— 992,267
Total (20 roads)	12,064,997	— 780,823

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for June—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$100,788	$131,209	$101,065
Net	6,008	34,891	24,701
Def. aft. chgs.	14,815	*15,999	*8,987
12 mos. gross	1,290,331	1,392,961	1,276,600
Net	52,486	1,257,713	280,583
Def. aft. chgs.	190,761	*37,672	*2,304

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
To. rcts. fr. op.	$3,473,305	$3,726,084	$252,528
Express priv.	1,986,685	1,842,432	143,746
Total op. rev.	1,774,819	1,883,601	108,781
Total op. exp.	1,870,549	1,927,131	56,581
Net op. def.	95,729	43,529	*52,199
Taxes	32,756	30,238	*2,517
Op. deficit	128,486	73,768	*54,717

Nine months:

To. rcts. fr. op.	33,738,777	35,839,370	2,100,593
Express priv.	16,587,272	17,244,731	657,458
Total op. rev.	17,151,504	18,594,601	1,443,146
Total op. exp.	17,480,574	17,623,081	142,506
Net op. def.	329,000	¥971,538	*1,300,628
Taxes	278,828	281,989	3,160
Op. deficit	607,898	¥689,568	*1,297,467

Mileage:

Steam roads	57,664	57,880	216
Other lines	2,523	2,636	113

*Increase. ¥Surplus.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC for June—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	1,879,438	1,251,190	128,248
Net aft. taxes	644,711	473,292	171,419
Bal. aft. chgs.	308,120	144,261	163,859
6 mos. gross	8,587,991	8,047,279	540,712
Net aft. taxes	4,188,087	3,456,801	731,286
Bal. aft. chgs.	2,167,871	1,495,917	671,954
12 mos. gross	16,743,050	15,426,728	1,316,322
Net aft. taxes	7,602,367	6,467,151	1,135,216
Bal. aft. chgs.	3,612,396	2,614,387	998,009

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Rcts. from op.	1,816,631	1,399,267	82,636
Express priv.	693,278	710,842	41,553
Total op. rev.	947,382	688,434	41,036
Total op. exp.	572,258	581,828	9,570
Net op. rev.	75,094	106,606	31,512
Taxes	15,428	12,440	*2,988
Op. income	57,670	94,166	34,495

Nine months:

Rcts. from op.	12,044,087	12,245,222	201,135
Express priv.	6,053,970	6,082,863	28,893
Total op. rev.	5,990,066	6,162,359	172,292
Total op. exp.	5,314,027	5,119,055	¥94,971
Net op. rev.	776,039	1,043,303	267,264
Taxes	135,635	120,586	*15,048
Op. income	640,404	922,717	282,313
Mile., stm. rds	32,755	32,478	*277
Mile., oth. ins.	755	865	*110

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

Rcts. from op.	2,572,645	2,678,533	105,888
Express priv.	1,340,256	1,310,045	60,789
Total op. rev.	1,232,389	1,368,493	36,104
Total op. exp.	1,198,168	1,284,280	86,111
Net op. rev.	134,221	84,213	*50,007
Taxes	35,000	30,000	*5,000
Op. income	99,221	54,213	*5,007

Nine months:

Rcts. from op.	28,871,976	26,463,747	2,491,770
Exp. priv.	11,808,009	12,759,285	951,275
Total op. rev.	12,163,966	13,704,463	1,540,496
Total op. exp.	11,051,344	12,133,373	1,067,028
Net op. rev.	1,112,622	1,571,088	458,466
Taxes	298,000	270,000	*28,000
Op. income	814,622	1,301,088	486,466
Mile., stm. rds.	63,327	62,885	*941
Mile., oth. ins.	36,341	33,869	*2,472

*Increase.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company reports gross earnings of $16,743,050 for the year ended June 30, a gain of $1,316,322. Surplus of $3,612,396 shows a gain of $998,000.

H. F. McConnell & Co. have issued for distribution a booklet giving a list of public utility investments.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Dealings in Small Volume on the Curb and Prices Move Rather Narrowly.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 61,861 shares of stock and $68,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 12,359; oils, 827; and mining, 48,675. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	Brit.-A. Tob.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
400	Elkhorn Fuel	24½	24⅝	24½	24½
6	Kelly Springfield Tire	57	57	57	57
665	Marconi of A.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
350	Max. Motors 1st pf.	45	45	†44⅜	44⅜
1,000	Riker & Heg.	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞
20	Riker & Heg., old	163	163	163	163
100	Savoy Oil	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	Un. Cig. Stores, new	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,500	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am.	92½	92⅜	92	92
6,600	United Profit Sharing Corp.	8	8¼	8	8
100	U. S. Light & Heat	3	3	3	3
500	Wayland Oil & Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
525	Willys Overl'd	91¼	91½	90½	90⅝
143	Willys Overl'd pf.	95½	96	95½	96

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
1	Atlantic Rfg.	587	587	587	— 2
25	Buckeye P. L.	137	135	135	— 3
10	Indiana P. L.	121	121	121	— ½
125	National T.	39½	38½	39	— ½
10	North. P. L.	107	107	107	..
95	Ohio Oil	179	178½	179	..
200	Pierce O., new	20¼	20	20	..
5	Prair. O. & G.	440	440	440	— 2
9	Solar Rfg.	300	298	298	— 2
16	So. Penn Oil	283	282	282	..
40	South. P. L.	220	220	220	— 1
55	Stand. O., Cal.	322	320	320½	+ ½
1	Stan. O., Kan.	410	410	410	+ 5
30	Stand. O., N.J.	405	404	404	..
85	Stan. O., N.Y.	217	215	215½	— ½
17	Union T. L.	85	85	85	— 1
10	Vacuum Oil	220	220	220	..

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Con. Gas rts.	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16
300	Rock Isl. new, w. i.	34	34	33¾	33¾
200	Rock Isl. pf. new, w. i.	82½	82½	82½	82½
1,300	Rock Isl. right	2½	2½	2	2
700	Union P. rts.	29½	29½	28⅞	28⅞

MINING STOCKS.

6,500	*Atlanta	14	15½	14	15½
700	*Beaver Cons.	28	28	25	25
1,000	*Booth	4½	4½	4½	4½
650	Braden Coppr.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Cana. Copper.	2	2	2	2
5,750	*Can. Gold S.	8	8	7	7
100	Con. Nev.-Ut.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,800	Crown Res.	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
200	Gold. Cons.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
500	*Gold. Merg.	10½	10½	10½	10½
300	*Inter. Mines	29	30	29	30
1,000	Kerr Lake	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700	La Rose Cons.	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
50	Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
650	*McK.-Darr.	56	56	54	55
2,000	*MacNamara	1½	1½	1	1
150	M. M. & L. pf.	2	2	2	2
1,500	Nip. Mines	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
605	North Star	26½	26½	26½	26½
1,500	*Oro	9	9	9	9
900	Stand. Sl.-Ld.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Stewart	1 13-16	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16
200	Ton. Belm't.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1,500	Ton. Exten.	2½	2 9-16	2½	2½
8,100	*Ton. Merger	40	39	39	39
100	Tn. Min.	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16
500	*Ton. Mizpah	25	25	25	25
100	T. of N.	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16
1,000	*Ton. Tit. F'k	7½	7½	7½	7½
4,000	*Ton. Victor	37	37	36½	36½
5,720	W. End Cons.	70	70	69	70

BONDS.

$23,000	C. G. Cv. 6s.	115½	115½	115¼	115¼
4,000	Cub. new 5s.	98	98	98	98
11,000	N.P. nw 4½s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
30,000	W. Pac. 5s.	88	88	87½	88

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lot.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yd.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Am. Locomo	5	July, 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	4.85
Austrian Gov.	4½	Jan., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	99⅞	100	4.50
Beth. Steel	5	June 1, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	103⅛	104	5.45
Ches. & Oh.	5	Dec., 1919	103½	104	6.40
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅞	99⅝	5.20
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	97	98	6.05
Erie	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅝	98⅞	5.90
Erie	5	Oct., 1914	100	100⅛	5.00
Erie	5	Apr., 1915	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Fed. Sugar	5	Nov. 1, '14	98	100	5.00
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	100½	101	5.12
Gen. Rubber	5	July, 1915	98¾	98⅞	5.75
Harlem R. & P.	5	May, 1915	96	97	5.50
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1914	100¼	100½	3.50
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug., 1914	87	90	..
Int. Harvester.	6	Feb. 15, '15	100½	100⅝	4.20
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97⅞	98	5.37
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100½	100⅝	3.95
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	90	95	7.70
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	88	91	18.00
Missouri Pac.	5	June, 1915	90	85	21.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100½	5.40
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	93	95	7.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '14	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.95
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1915	97	97⅜	7.37
Pac. Gas & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99½	99⅝	5.20
P. S. C. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	99⅜	5.00
Sea. Air Line	5	May, 1916	99⅝	100⅛	4.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99½	99⅝	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100⅜	6.75
U. S. S. & R. M.	6	June, 1918	97⅜	98⅛	6.15
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97⅝	98½	6.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.35
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97⅜	98½	5.45
Utah	6	Apr., 1917	99½	100⅛	5.75
Wes. Md.	5	July, 1915	85	95	10.25
C. P., (Minn.)	6	.....	97	99	6.37
Chat. Ry. & L.	5	.....	98¼	99½	5.50
Western Pow.	6	.....	98½	100	6.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	.....	99	99¾	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	4.50	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.40
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½		4.62	4.40
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'18	4½		4.50	4.40
Chi., M. & L.	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.65
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.80	4.65
Hock. Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.85	4.80
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.50	4.35
Ind. Great. Nor.	1914-'23	5		6.50	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.50	4.38
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		5.40	5.10
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5		5.30	5.15
N. Y. Cent. L.	1914-'28	4½	@5	4.70	4.60
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.40	4.30
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5		5.25	4.85
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5		4.75	4.60
Southern Ry.	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.75	4.60
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.10	4.75
Wabash	1914-'21	5		7.00	6.00

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16	16⅛	16	16⅛
Atlantic Refining	583	588	585	588
Borne-Scrymser	295	300	295	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	137	140	137	140
Chesebrough Mfg.	645	655	645	655
Colonial Oil	100	105	100	105
Continental Oil	221	218	221	221
Crescent Pipe Line	48	50	48	50
Cumberland Pipe Line	53	56	53	56
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	262	266
Galena-Signal Oil	173	176	173	176
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	143	145	143	146
Indiana Pipe Lines	119	121	121	122
National Transit	37	39	38	40
New York Transit	267	272	267	272
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	109	110
Ohio Oil	177	179	178	186
Prairie Oil & Gas	438	443	440	445
Solar Refining	295	306	297	303
Southern Pipe Line	220	223	220	224
South. Penn. Oil	280	284	280	300
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	142	145	142	145
Standard Oil (Cal.)	320	324	320	322
Standard Oil (Ind.)	468	473	467	473
Standard Oil (Kan.)	405	410	410	415
Standard Oil (Ky.)	270	275	270	275
Standard Oil (Neb.)	345	350	345	350
Standard Oil (N. J.)	403	404	404	407
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	216	218	215	217
Standard Oil (Ohio)	405	412	405	412
Swan & Finch	175	185	180	190
Union Tank Line	84	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	219	221	220	222
Washington Oil	42	45	42	44
Waters-Pierce Oil	$200		$200	

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	July 13. Bid.	Asked.	July 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	123	133	128	133
American Cigar pf.	98	100	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	85	90	85	90
Brit.-Amer., new	21¾	22¼	22	22¼
Conley Foil	280	300	280	300
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	125	135	125	135
MacA. & Forbes	192	198	192	198
MacA. & Forbes pf.	98	100	98	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip.	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	260	270	280	270
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip.	101	106	101	102
Tobacco Products pf.	84	87	84	87
United Cigar Stores.	91¾	92¼	92	92¼
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115
Un. Profit Sharing	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Con. Coal com.	97	97

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25 Eureka Pipe Line
25 Gal. Sig. Com.
50 Ohio Oil
25 S. O. of Kansas
25 S. O. of Kentucky

WILL SELL
25 Buckeye P. Line
100 National Transit
25 New York Transit
25 So. W. Pa. P. L.
50 Union Tank Line
25 Vacuum Oil

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales July 13, 1914	275,846
Same day last year	77,678
Total year to date	39,814,027
Same period last year	47,427,423
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net changes	67.23 —.53
Same day last year	66.37 +.02

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
26⅝	26¾	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	—1
9⅝	10⅛	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
69⅜	69½	11,775	Amalgamated Cop.	70⅝	70⅝	68⅞	69½	— ⅞
24½	25	100	Am. Beet Sugar	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	1,500	Am. Can	27½	27⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅜
90	90⅜	810	Am. Can pf	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅝
50½	51⅜	600	Am. Car & Fdry	51⅜	51⅝	51¼	51⅜	— ⅛
118⅝	121	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+1¼
38	38½	800	Am. Cotton Oil	39	39	38½	38½	— ⅛
102	103	100	Am. Express	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+1⅛
26	26½	2,100	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26½	26	26	— ½
8½	9⅛	100	Am. Linseed	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
26	28	110	Am. Linseed pf	27	27	27	27	— ½
29½	30	100	Am. Locomotive	30	30	30	30	+ ½
35	39	100	Am. Malt pf	39	39	39	39	—1⅜
65¼	65½	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	66½	66½	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅞
102½	103¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	103¼	103¼	103	103	— ⅛
113¾	119	1,520	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	118½	119¼	118¼	119	...
228	230	900	Am. Tobacco	230	230	229	229	—3
106½	108	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
73¼	75	100	Am. Woolen pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅜
30⅜	31	610	Anaconda Cop. Co	30¾	31⅛	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅛
98½	98⅝	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99	99	98¼	98½	+ ⅜
99	100	320	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅞	100	99⅝	100	+ ⅛
89¾	90	6,800	Baltimore & Ohio	91¼	91¼	89½	89½	—1⅝
40¾	42	700	Bethlehem Steel	41	41	40	40	—1
90⅝	91	2,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	91⅝	92	90⅝	90⅜	— ¾
18⅞	19½	800	California Petrol'm.	19⅝	20	19¼	19½	+1
55½	56½	200	California Pet. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
186½	186½	33,425	Canadian Pacific	190	190	185⅝	186⅝	—4½
35¾	35⅞	1,200	Central Leather Co.	36	36¼	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
102	103½	100	Cent. Leather pf.	103	103	103	103	...
46½	46⅝	8,150	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	47	46	46⅜	— ¼
13½	13⅝	310	Chi. Gt. Western	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
36	36½	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	37	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
98	98½	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	99	99	98	98	— ⅝
130½	131	250	Chi. & Northwest	131	131	131	131	...
40¼	40½	600	Chino Copper	40⅝	40⅞	40¼	40½	— ⅛
25	25½	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
128½	129	100	Consolidated Gas	129	129	129	129	— ⅛
90	92	100	Continental Can pf.	91½	91¼	91½	91½	+ ½
61½	62½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
93	94½	200	Deere & Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ¼
5⅝	6	600	Den. & Rio Grande	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—1
11⅝	11½	1,200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	...
14½	14⅞	200	Distillers' Securities	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ¼
27⅞	27⅞	3,700	Erie	28⅝	28⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅝
42¾	42⅞	350	Erie 1st pf.	43¼	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	—1
147⅜	149	200	General Electric	148¾	148¾	147⅞	147⅞	—1½
26	26¼	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
122¾	122½	1,700	Great Northern pf.	123	123	122⅜	122⅜	+ ⅜
30⅝	31	100	G. N. certs. ore prop.	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
53⅞	54	1,000	Guggenheim Explor.	54½	54¼	53¼	53¼	—1⅛
111½	111⅞	100	Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	— ⅛
17⅞	18¼	800	Inspiration Copper	18⅜	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	14	1,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	14⅞	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
62⅞	63	900	Inter.-Met. pf.	63	63	62⅞	63	—1
8	9¾	150	Int. Agricultural	9	9	9	9	...
22½	23	595	Int. Agricultural pf.	25	25⅛	23	25	...
104⅞	107	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	106	106	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅜
102	104	100	Kresge (S. S.) pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
90	92¼	100	Laclede Gas	93	93	93	93	—1⅛
136	136¾	4,300	Lehigh Valley	137½	137½	135	136	+1⅝
103½	105¼	100	Loose-W. R. 1st pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	—1⅜
137	138	600	Louis. & Nash.	138	138	137¾	137¾	— ⅛
59⅜	61	100	May Dept. Stores	60⅜	60⅜	60¾	60¾	+ ¼
2¾	3	200	Mer. Marine	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	...
60½	61¾	400	Mexican Petroleum	61½	62	60½	60½	— ⅜
22¼	22½	100	Miami Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
12	13	130	Minn. & St. Louis	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	...
121	122¼	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	122	122	122	— ¼
14½	15	1,400	Mo., Kan. & T.	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ¾
32¾	34	1,360	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	34	34	32⅞	33	—1⅜
10⅜	10½	7,300	Missouri Pacific	10¾	10⅝	9⅞	10½	+ ⅛
48½	49	300	Montana Power	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
10¼	11¼	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
87¼	87½	12,600	N. Y. Central	89⅝	89⅝	86¾	87⅜	—1⅝
57	57⅛	14,850	N. Y., N. H. & H.	57	57¼	55½	56⅞	+ ⅛
20	20¼	3,150	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
104	104⅜	700	Norfolk & Western	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
70¼	75¼	500	North American	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
110	110⅝	1,400	Northern Pacific	110⅝	110⅝	109⅝	110	— ⅛
22	22⅜	200	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23	— ¼
84	89½	2	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	...
111½	112	1,100	Penn. R. R.	112	112	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅜
120	120¼	200	People's Gas. Chi.	120	120	120	120	— ½
68	70	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	70¼	70¼	70	70	—1¼
19	20	400	Pitts. Coal	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	—1⅜
88½	89½	500	Pitts. Coal pf.	90	90	89	89	— ⅝
42⅜	43	200	Pressed Steel Car	43⅜	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
155½	156½	200	Pullman Co.	155½	155½	155½	155½	+1
20⅝	21⅜	900	Ray Con. Copper	21⅜	21⅝	21	21½	— ⅛
162¼	162⅜	22,500	Reading	164	164	161⅝	162¼	—1½
88	90	100	Reading 1st pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ¾
21⅜	22	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
1½	1¾	700	Rock Island Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2½	2⅝	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	...
10	11¼	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	10	10	10	10	— ¼
4	4½	120	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4	4	4	4	— ¼
20	21½	700	St. L. Southwestern	21	21	19⅞	20	— ¼
39⅞	46	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	40	40	40	40	—1
18	18½	200	Seab. Air Line	18¼	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
53¼	53⅜	210	Seab. Air Line pf.	53½	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	— ¼
191½	192½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	192	192	191¼	191⅞	—2½
96	96¼	16,300	Southern Pacific	97¼	97¼	95¾	96⅛	— ⅝
		200	So. Pac. s. r. 1st pd.	102½	102½	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅝
22⅜	23	3,050	So. Railway ext. pf.	24¼	24¼	22⅜	22⅜	—1¼
78½	79¼	1,300	So. Railway pf. ext.	79½	79½	78½	78⅞	—1¼
64	66½	115	Standard Milling pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65½	+2
31	32	100	Studebaker Co.	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
32	32½	400	Tennessee Copper	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
141	142½	500	Texas Co.	142	142	141	141	—1
40½	41½	200	Third Avenue	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40½	—1¼
5	7	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	7	7	6	6	—1⅛
10	12	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	12	12	11	11	—1¼
102	103	200	Twin City R. T.	102	102	102	102	+1
70	80	200	Underw. Typew.	74	74	74	74	—1
154¾	154½	17,200	Union Pacific	155⅝	158	153⅝	154⅜	— ⅝
75	76⅞	100	Un. Dry Goods pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
58¾	59	1,200	U. S. Rubber	58⅝	59	58⅛	58¼	—1½
60⅜	60½	40,000	U. S. Steel	61½	61⅞	59⅞	60⅜	—1½
109⅝	109⅞	800	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	57	5,000	Utah Copper	57⅝	57½	56½	56½	— ⅛
28¼	28½	1,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	29	29	27⅞	28½	+ ⅛
⅞	¾	200	Wabash	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
2	3	200	Wabash pf.	2½	2½	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
91½	96	100	Wells-Fargo Exp.	91	91	91	91	—2
14¼	14⅜	5,600	Western Maryland	16	16¼	13⅜	14⅜	—2¼
58⅝	58¾	1,164	Western Union Tel.	59¼	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
77⅞	78	4,100	Westingh. E. & M.	78¼	78⅝	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
95¼	95¾	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	96	96	95½	95½	—2

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96⅜	97⅛
2s, c, 1930	97	98
3s, r, 1918	101	102
3s, c, 1918	101	102
4s, r, 1925	109½	110½
4s, c, 1925	110	111½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	....	96⅜ ..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	92	99
Allis-C pf.	41½	43
Am Ag C.	55	56½
Do pf.	94	94¾
A B S pf.	75	80
A B S & Fdy.	....	90% 94
Do pf.	137	140
Am C pf.	60¼	63
Am Coal.	85	100
Am C Fr.	83	85
Do pf.	104¾	106
Am C O pf	92	95
A H & L.	4	4½
Do pf.	21	22½
A Loc pf.	96½	100
Am Malt.	5	7
A S pf, B.	82	84
Am Sn pf.	163½	166
Do pf.	106½	108
Am St Fds.	31	32
Am Sug R.	105½	107
Do pf.	112¾	113½
A T & C.	50	60
Am Wool.	13	16
A W P pf.	10	12
Assets R.	..	14⅜
Atl C L.	110	122
Bald Loc.	44	48¼
Do pf.	106½	107
B & O pf.	80¾	81½
Batop M.	2	3
Beth S pf.	84¾	85½
Brown Sh.	36	42
Do pf.	87	90
B Un Gas.	123	125
Bruns Ter.	6	8¼
B R & P.	100	113½
Do pf.	116¼	135
But'k Co.	28½	29
Canada So.	56	..
Cas (J. I.) pf.	88	91
C R R of N J.	300	320
C & S A Tel	104	105
Chi & Alt.	..	9½
Do pf.	13	25
C, I & L pf.	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf.	132	133
C & N W pf.	170	182
Chi. St P, M & Om.	128	132
Do pf.	135	145
C, C, C & St L.	25	40
Do pf.	35	48
Cluett-P.	65	67½
Do pf.	102	104
Col F & I pf.	....	125 180
Col & So.	23	25
Do 1st pf	30½	42
Do 2d pf.	32	40
Cont Can.	44	45
Corn P R.	8½	9
Crex Carp.	50	70
Cum-Am S.	..	30
Do pf.	..	84
Del. & H.	146¾	148
D, L & W.	397½	407
Det Edison.	112	113½
Det & M.	85	..
Do pf.	85	..
Det U R.	..	71
D, S S & A pf.	4	5
Do pf.	8	11
Du P de N Pow pf.	..	85
Erie 2d pf.	35	36½
F M & S.	10	14½
Do pf.	33	37
Gen Ch.	180	190
Do pf.	110	112
Gen Mot.	90	92½
Do pf.	92½	93
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	88%	88½
Hav E Ry, L & P.	..	75
Do pf.	..	95
Helme (G W) Co.	150	175
Do pf.	108	115
Homestake.	113	117
Inger-R.	105	..
Do pf.	92	..
Int H pf.	118	120
Int H Cor.	104	105
Do pf.	119	120
Int Paper.	7¾	8
Do pf.	54½	84
Int St P.	3	6
Do pf.	..	15
Iowa Cent.	6	7
Do pf.	13	19
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	73
Kan C So.	26½	27¾
Do pf.	59½	61
Kayser (J) & Co.	87¼	89½
Do 1st pf	109	118½
K & D M.	4½	..
Do pf.	38	..
Kresge(SS) Co.	92¼	97
Lack Steel	30½	34
L E & W.	8½	9
Do pf.	11½	16
Ligg & M.	212	216½
Do pf.	116	117
Long Isl'd.	32	35
L-W Bis.	30	32
Do 2d pf.	90	95
Lorill Co.	170	175
Do pf.	114	85
M'kay Cos.	79	70
Do pf.	..	..
Man Elev.	129½	131½
M Dep Sts pf.	98	101
Mer M pf.	9	9¾
Mex F pf.	..	88
Mich Cent.	..	175
M & St L pf.	..	27
M St P & S S M pf.	130½	133½
Do 1 l.	79	82½
M P 1st pf.	100¾	120
M Wd pf.	110	120
Mon P pf.	101	102
N C & St L.	138	141
Nat Bis.	130	137½
Do pf.	123	130
Nat En pf.	76	88
Nat Lead.	45	48½
Do pf.	107½	108½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	27	35
Do 2d pf.	11	12
N O, M & C pf.	..	25
N Y A B.	64	65
N Y C & St L.	35	40
Do 1st pf	90	100
Do 2d pf.	65	80
N Y Dock.	5	20
Do pf.	..	26
Norf So.	36½	39
Studeb Co pf.	82	86
Texas Pac.	14⅜	15
T P L Tr.	98	105
T C R T pf.	....	126¾ ..
Und Type pf.	105⅜	..
U B & P.	4⅜	4¾
Do pf.	20½	22½
Un Pac pf.	80	83½
Un Cig M.	46	47½
Do pf.	98	102
Un Dr G.	..	80
U Rys Isa.	11¾	12
Do pf.	32	35
U S C I P	7	9
Do pf.	31¾	35
U S Exp.	77	91
U S I A.	15	20
Do pf.	79	82½
U S R & I	55½	60½
U S R 1st pf.	103	104
Vana R R.	..	80
Va-Car Ch pf.	100	101¾
Va I, C & Coke	40	50
Va R & P.	49	50
Do pf.	95	..
Vul Detin.	14	16
Do pf.	22¾	30
W Md pf.	30	30
W E & M 1st pf.	122	128
Weym-B pf.	225	300
Do pf.	108	115
W & L E.	3½	4
Do 1st pf	14	16
Do 2d pf.	6¼	7¼
Wis Cent.	35½	41
W'w'th (F W) pf.	117¾	118½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	77.11	76.05	76.85	— .57
Industrials	68.06	68.02	68.12	— .48

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 6	68.85	68.62	68.69	+ .09
July 7	69.08	68.41	68.85	+ .16
July 8	69.05	68.51	68.68	— .18
July 9	68.91	68.39	68.57	— .10
July 10	69.38	67.75	67.96	— .61
July 11	67.89	67.58	67.76	— .20
July 13	67.88	67.03	67.23	— .53

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July to date	69.08	July 7	67.03	July 13	67.23
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.69	July 9	69.54
July, 1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
July, 1911	87.75	July 10	81.80	July 5	82.49
Yr. to date	73.30	Jan. 31	65.25	Apr. 25	67.23
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.94
Year, 1912	85.52	Sept. 30	78.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	94.41	Jan. 18	80.57	Sept. 25	77.60

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

Customs	$893,578	$8,417,660	$8,417,660
Int. rev. ord.	1,428,816	9,133,412	9,133,412
Cor. & inc. tax	223,057	5,525,166	5,525,166
Misc.	144,788	14,469,171	14,469,171
Total rec'ts.	$2,547,241	$37,543,420	$37,543,420
Expenditures	6,016,804	27,140,077	27,140,077
Surplus	.....	10,403,343	10,403,343
Deficit	3,469,563	.....	.....

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales July 13, 1914	$2,054,000
Same day last year	1,017,000
Total year to date	390,768,000
Same period last year	295,137,300
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	85.96 —.23
Same day last year	86.30 —.09

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	85.96	July 13
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	85.78	June 11
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1 3,000 89¾; 2d Series 1,000 89
Rep of Cuba 5s 8,000 101⅛; 1,000 101⅛; 4,000 101⅛
N Y State 4s, 1961 1,000 102⅝
N Y State 4½s 5,000 110; 20,000 110⅛
N Y Canal 4½s 10,000 110¼
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 10,000 58
N Y City 4s, 1957 9,000 99⅞; 4s, 1958 5,000 99⅞
4s, 1959 8,000 100
4½s, 1960 2,000 102¼; 5,000 102⅝; 1,000 102¼
4½s, May, 1957 1,000 107⅜; 1,000 107⅛; 4,000 107⅜; 1,000 107½; Nov, 1957 27,000 107⅜
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 1,000 100⅝; 1,000 100½
Am Cot Oil 4½s 15,000 99¼
Am T & T cv 4½s 13,000 97; 10,000 96⅝; 1,000 97; 1,000 96⅞; 6,000 97½
Am T & T col 4s 2,000 80¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 63½; 3,000 63
Armour & Co 4½s 1,000 92⅝
A, T & S F gen 4s 2,000s20f 95⅜; 4,000 95½; 5,000 95⅝; 6,000 95⅜; conv 4s, 1955 50,000 98; conv 4s, 1960 30,000 98¼; 7,000 98⅛; 20,000 98
At, T & S Fe 5s 7,000 101½; 3,000 101
Atl Coast Line, L & N col 4s 5,000 91¾; 1,000 91⅞
B & O pr lien 3½s 5,000 91⅝; gold 4s 1,000 93⅜; 2,000 93½; conv 4½s 5,000 91¾; 13,000 91; 1,000 91¼; 13,000 91⅝; 10,000 91⅝; 1,000 91¼; P, Lake E & W Va 4s 2,000 86
Beth Steel ext 5s 17,000 93½; 5,000 86⅝; 24,000 100; 1st & ref 5s 2,000 88¼
B R T gold 5s 1,000 103⅜; 5s, 1918 13,000 99⅝
C of Ga Ry con 5s 1,000 104½
Cent Leather 5s 9,000 90¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000 93¾; T S L 4s 1,000 88½
Cent R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s 1,000 100
C & O gen 4½s 5,000 94; 2,000 93¼; conv 4½s 10,000 78; 8,000 77; 2,000 76¾; 11,000 76½
Coal River 4s 1,000 83
Chi & Alton 3½s 5,000 40; 1,000 40½
C, B & Q gen 4s 15,000 93; 1,000 93½; 88,000 93¼; 5,000 93⅝
C, B & Q joint 4s 11,000 97¼; 5,000 97⅝; Ill Div 3½s 2,000 85½
Chi Gr Westn 4s 2,000 73½; 1,000 73⅝; 5,000 73⅝; 1,000 73¾; 1,000 73½
C, I & L ref 6s 1,000 121
Chi, Mil & St P 4s, 1934 3,000 91⅝; gen 4½s 5,000 102⅝; conv 4½s 11,000 101⅝; C & P W 5s 1,000 104¼
Chi & N W gen 4s, stpd 10,000 94⅝; St L Fed & N Wn 5s 1,000 106¼
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 2,000 77; 5,000 76⅞; 16,000 76¾; 10,000 76⅝; 11,000 76; deb 5s 9,000 73; 10,000 72⅝; 3,000s20f 72¼; 7,000 72⅝; 10,000 72¾; 24,000 72; 5,000 71⅞; 7,000 71¾; 10,000 73½
C, R I & P R R 4s 2,000 26⅝; 11,000 26½; 2,000 26⅝; 29,000 26¾; 15,000 26⅝; 12,000 26¾; 10,000 26¾; 30,000 26
C & W I gen 5s 4,000 106¼; con 4s 1,000 84
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934 1,000 94½
Del & Hud deb 4s, 1918 4,000 99
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s 13,000 44; 14,000 43⅝
Dist Sec Corp 5s 2,000 59
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000 84⅝; 1st gen 4s 3,000s20f 73; 4,000 73
Gen Elec deb 5s 1,000 106; 1,000 106¼
Gen Motors 6s 1,000 100¼; 3,000 100⅞
Gr Nor ref 4½s 6,000 100⅞; 1,000 100¾; 4,000 100⅞
Ho, E & W Tex gtd 5s 1,000 104½
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A 2,000 81½
Indiana Steel 5s 6,000 101⅝
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1922 5,000 101
Inter-Met 4½s 8,000 77⅜; 7,000 77¼; 5,000 77⅛; 15,000 77
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s 31,000 98⅝; 31,000 99
Int Stm Pump 5s 8,000 47⅜; 2,000s20f 47¾; 2,000

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:40 | Sun sets, 7:30 | Moon rises, 11:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:06	12:40	6:20	6:52
Governors Island	12:28	1:09	7:05	7:46
Hell Gate	2:18	2:59	8:45	9:26

Arrived—Monday, July 13.

SS Lapland, Antwerp, July 4.
SS New York, Southampton, July 4.
SS Minnetonka, London, July 4.
SS Berlin, Bremen, July 4.
SS Comus, New Orleans, July 8.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Port Antonio, July 7.
SS Birkenfels, Savannah, July 10.
SS Carolina, San Juan, July 8.
SS Albingia, Kingston, July 7.
SS Colorado, Hull, June 24.
SS City of Bristol, Calcutta, May 29.
SS Grayson, San Juan, July 7.
SS Amolco, Port Arthur, July 7.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, July 7.
SS Tyler, Norfolk, July 12.
SS Nelson, Philadelphia, July 12.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, S. C., July 9.
SS Hernodious, Montevideo, June 18.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, July 11.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 10.
SS Atlantic City, Atlantic City, July 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Maylands	Messina	June 23
Napoli	Palermo	June 27
Kasala	Palermo	June 27
Steinturm	Hamburg	June 30
Madonna	Gibraltar	July 4
Comal	Tampa	July 9
Oemulgee	Galveston	July 7
Ben Vrackie	Trinidad	July 5
Argentina	Algiers	July 3
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 4
Border Knight	Huelva	June 28
Asiatic Prince	Bahia	June 27
Tenadores	Port Limon	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 11
Concho	Galveston	July 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Imperator	Hamburg	July 8
Patris	Piraeus	June 30
Kaiser W. der Grosse	Bremen	July 8
Teormina	Naples	July 2
Prinz August Wilhelm	Kingston	July 9
Trent	Kingston	July 10
Boniface	Barbados	July 7
El Alba	Galveston	July 9

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	July 8
Franconia (Aust.)	Palermo	July 4
Colon	Cristobal	July 10
Zacapa	Santa Marta	July 7
Stephano	Halifax	July 14
Antilles	New Orleans	July 11
Socony	New Orleans	July 9

DUE FRIDAY.

Aquitania	Liverpool	July 11
Ultonia	Gibraltar	July 7
Celtic	Liverpool	July 9
Guatemala	Havre	July 4
Kotonia	Progreso	July 9
Seminole	Turks Island	July 12
Spenser	Santos	June 27
Zulia	Maracaibo	July 8
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 14
El Rio	Galveston	July 11

DUE SATURDAY.

Etonian	Antwerp	July 4
Regina d'Italia	Palermo	July 5
Tennyson	Barbados	July 12
Prins Willem I	Haiti	July 13
Mayaro	Grenada	July 11
Santiago	Galveston	July 11
Oemulgee	Port Arthur	July 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
American, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Resione, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Copenhagen		2:00 P.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam		1:00 A.M.
Russia, Libau		2:00 P.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Moltke, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Stampalia, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Batavia, Hamburg		11:00 A.M.
Trafalgar, Havana		12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Santiago, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Albingia, Haiti	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
San Giorgio, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Principello, Rotterdam		1:00 P.M.
Montoso, Porto Rico		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Imperator, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cabao, Belize	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Berlin, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Minnetonka, London		1:00 P.M.
Lapland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		3:00 P.M.
Belvedere, Trieste		2:00 P.M.
Napoli, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Perugia, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Trent, Jamaica		1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.

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City of Columbus, Savannah ..... 3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans ..... 12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston ..... 12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 13.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen to New York, was 1,170 miles E. at 4 A. M.; due 15th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 1,225 miles E. at 11:30 P. M. 12th; due 15th, afternoon. American Line.
SS Taormina, Genoa to New York, was 382 miles E. at noon; due 14th, afternoon. Italian Line.
SS Imperator, Hamburg to New York, was 800 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 15th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Argentina, Trieste to New York, was 805 miles E. at noon; due 16th, forenoon. Austro-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rio, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 146 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Colon to New York, was 493 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Trent, Kingston to New York, was 580 miles S. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 300 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 166 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 57 miles S. at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 176 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 105 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Mauretania, at Fishguard, July 13.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Plymouth, July 13.
SS Minnewaska, at London, July 13.
SS Campania, at Glasgow, July 13.
SS Frederik VIII., at Copenhagen, July 12.
SS Tilly Russ, at Havre, July 10.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, July 13.
SS Vaterland, at Cherbourg, July 13.
SS Daventry, at Senbatteck, July 7.
SS Herm, at Lisbon, July 10.
SS Karroo, at Adelaide, July 11.
SS Rheinfels, at Malta, July 11.
SS Orotava, at Barbados, July 13.
SS Max Brooke, at Teneriffe, July 12.
SS Oceania, at Naples, July 8.
SS Calabria, at Naples, July 12.
SS Barbarossa, at Bremen, July 13.
SS Kioto, at Suez, July 13.
SS Poleric, at Port Said, July 13.
SS Krooniand, at Dover, July 13.
SS Bremen, at Boulogne, July 13.
SS Koenig Albert, at Gibraltar, July 13.
SS Hird, at Preston, England, July 13.

Sailed.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, from Bremen, July 11.
SS Florida, from Christiania, July 8.
SS Roma, from St. Michaels, July 11.
SS Napoli, from Naples, July 10.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, July 11.
SS President Grant, from Southampton, July 12.
SS Strathcarron, from Santos, July 11.
SS Kiowa, from Hamburg, July 10.

Passed.

SS Idaho, New York to Hull, passed Prawle Point.
SS Patria, New York to Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Kaiser Franz Josef I., New York to Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Re d'Italia, New York to Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ancona, New York to Naples, passed Sagres.
SS Dwinsk, New York to Libau, passed the Lizard.
SS Uranium, New York to Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. July 16, SS New York.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. July 17, SS Imperator, and at 5 P. M. July 20, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
France—Close at 5 P. M. July 16, SS New York.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 18, SS Belvedere.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. July 17, SS Lapland.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 18, SS Belvedere, and at 12 M. July 18, SS Patris.
Hungary—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 18, SS Belvedere, and at 9:30 A. M. July 25, SS Ultonia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 30, SS Phineas.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. July 13, SS Nieuw Amsterdam, and at 5 P. M. July 20, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 14, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 14, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 15, SS Moltke, and at 5 P. M. July 21, SS Regina d'Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... July 13
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... July 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline ..... July 16
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only), (via Seattle)—Seattle Maru ..... July 16
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... July 17
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan ..... July 18
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nile ..... July 20

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, June 24, and Yokohama, June 25—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Titan, were dispatched east on July 8, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 13.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 12; Sydney, June 13; Auckland, June 18, and Wellington, June 19—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tahiti, were dispatched east on July 8, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 13.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—2d Lt. R. Walsh, C. A. C., 125 Co., to unassigned list and to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound as assistant to Q. M.

A board appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., at the call of the President thereof, to examine persons as to their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the army: Chaplain H. A. Brown, Capt. W. Willing, Capt. T. M. Robins, and 1st Lt. B. C. Dunn, all of Corps of Engrs., and Maj. C. D. Buck and 1st Lt. G. F. Lull, Med. Corps.

A board appointed to meet at Ft. Monroe, Va., at the call of the President thereof, to examine Lieutenants of the C. A. C. to determine their fitness for promotion: Major R. E. Callan, Capt. Le V. Coleman, and Capt. J. B. Taylor, C. A. C., and Major P. C. Fauntleroy and Capt. W. M. Smart, Med. Corps.

Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., to command of the 2 Cav. Brigade.

Colonels of cavalry assigned and attached to regiments specified: G. K. Hunter, assigned to the 1st Cav., vice W. L. Finley, relieved; W. A. Shunk, attached to the 7 Cav.; J. B. Erwin, to the 8 Cav.; H. G. Sickel, assigned to the 12 Cav.; and H. J. Slocum, assigned to the 13 Cav., effective Sept. 1, and relieved at the Military Prison, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Changes in status of field officers of cav. to take effect Sept. 1: Lt. Col. F. O. Johnson, transferred from 14 Cav. to the 15 Cav. and relieved from command of the port of embarkation, Galveston; Maj. J. A. Ryan, assigned to the 13 Cav., relieved from duty at Military Academy; Maj. G. W. Read, relieved from assignment to 9 Cav. and attached to that regiment; Maj. L. L. Dade, assigned to the 9 Cav.; Maj. W. A. Holbrook, from assignment to the 10 Cav.; Maj. A. Gray, assigned to the 10 Cav.; Majs. Dade and Gray are relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Dept., effective Aug. 31.

Maj. R. E. L. Michie, 13 Cav., to detached, Sept. 1, and Maj. J. A. Ryan, Cav., from detached, Aug. 31.

Orders July 7, relating to Maj. J. P. Jervey, C. E., is amended to direct him to proceed about Aug. 1 to Norfolk, Va., take station, and report by telegraph to Chief of Engrs. for duty, to relieve Lt. Col. E. E. Winslow.

1st Lt. H. E. Bowman, Inf., from duty at the University of Neb., July 21.

Maj. L. P. Davison, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty to charge of the recruiting office at Davenport, Ia., during absence of Capt. C. Power, C. A. C., upon return of Capt. Power Maj. Davison will stand relieved from active duty.

Orders June 8, directing 2d Lt. G. W. McClelland, 9 Cav., to sail for the Phpns. Sept. 15 is amended to direct him to sail about Oct. 5.

Maj. B. Winship, Judge Advocate, to Galveston and sail about Aug. 15 for Vera Cruz for temp. duty, to relieve Lt. Col. J. B. Porter, to return to the U. S. about Sept. 1, then proceed to Ft. Leavenworth Army Service Schools for duty.

Col. D. H. Boughton, Cav., unassigned, is attached to the 10 Cav. He is relieved from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital.

1st Lt. B. T. Scheer, 28 Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital to Texas City, Tex., for duty with 26 Inf. until further order.

2d Lt. J. W. Simons, Jr., 6 Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at the Kentucky Mil. Institute Sept. 1.

Leaves: 1st Lt. E. N. Bowman, 4 Inf., from date of his relief from University of Nebraska, until such time as may be necessary for him to start for San Francisco under orders; Capt. C. Power, C. A. C., 2 mos.; Maj. S. T. Ansell, Judge Advocate, 2 mos.; 1st Lt. G. A. Wildrick, C. A. C., 14 days.

Navy Orders.

Lt. J. H. Towers, Jr., Lts. V. D. Herbster, R. C. Saufley, and P. N. L. Bellinger, and Ensigns M. L. Stolz, W. D. Lamont, C. K. Bronson, and G. D. Chevalier, and P. A. Surg. G. P. Cotta, Asst. Surg. F. H. Haigler, P. A. Paymaster J. S. Gunnell, Boatswain J. E. Armstrong, and Machinists J. Reber and W. S. Evans, from the Mississippi to the North Carolina.

Lt. A. S. Rees, training sta. San Francisco, to the Nebraska.

Lt. R. A. Sprauance, to Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Va.

Lt. J. H. Donavin, command of the F-4, to orders.

Jr. Lt. J. C. Cunningham, to recruiting sta., Dallas.

Ens. T. A. Parker, the Yorktown, to the Alert.

Surg. J. Stepl, Marine Brigade, Vera Cruz, to orders.

P. A. Surg. D. O. Conger, the North Carolina, to the Brooklyn.

Ch. Boat. J. McCarthy, the North Carolina to the Brooklyn.

Ch. Boat. J. McCloy, to the Tennessee for temp. duty.

Ch. Mach. D. Purdon, the Utah, to fitting out the Oklahoma, and duty on board when commissioned.

Ch. Mach. D. C. Beach, the Mississippi, to orders.

Mach. R. M. Huggard, receiving ship at New York, to the Utah.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Pompey, Piscataqua, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, and Dale at Che-Foo, Sylph at Washington, Iroquois at Mare Island, California and Preble at Santa Rosalia, Glacier at Mazatlan, Annapolis at Guaymas, San Francisco at Lobos Island, Marblehead at Sausalito, South Dakota at San Francisco, Sterett and Perkins at Lynn Haven Bay, and the Connecticut at Fort au Prince.

Sailed.—Prairie, Hampton Roads, for Vera Cruz; Inland de Luzon, New York Yard, for Chicago; Maine, Philadelphia, for Gibraltar; Celtic, Vera Cruz, for Lobos Island, Tampico, and New York; Uncas, New York Yard, for Charleston; Milwaukee, Honolulu, for Port Angeles, Wash.; Rhode Island, Bermuda, for Tangier Sound; Chicago, Boston, for Bar Harbor; MacDonough and Rodgers, Boston, for Gloucester; Denver, San Diego, for San Francisco; Ontario, Vera Cruz, for Alvarado and Puerto Mexico, and the Pataposco, Vera Cruz, for Galveston.

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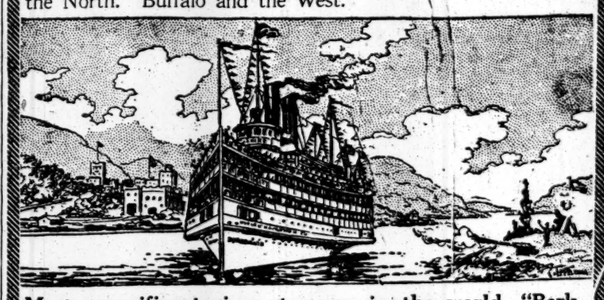
Regular Service Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North. Buffalo and the West.



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Sail—Rail—Sail Again
"Trojan" from New York, 6:00 P. M. Saturday, connecting directly at Pier in Albany with the D. & H. for Lake George. Sail thru the Lake to Baldwin and return, due in New York Monday morning.
Round trip fare $4.00

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West Point and return, "Adirondack," Pier 32 N. R. 2 P. M.; West 132nd Street 2:45 P. M. Returning 10:30 P. M. Round trip fare 50 cts.

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Sunday Daylight Service
"Rensselaer," Pier 32 N. R. at 8:45 A. M.; West 132nd Street 9:30 A. M. for Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and returning by Steamer "Trojan." Fare $1.00,—Poughkeepsie and return, Kingston Point, Albany and Troy.
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Round trip fare, Poughkeepsie and return, $1.00.
'Phone day or night—Spring 9400
"THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE."

OneDay'sOuting On the Hudson
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Fastest and finest river steamers in the world, built and operated exclusively for Daylight Passenger Service.
ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS, Daily except Sunday. Strs. Washington Irving and Hendrick Hudson leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

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Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. Robert Fulton, $1.00, or by rail, $1.10.
Hudson River Day Line DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK
Telephone Spring—4141.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1, or by rail, $1.10. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. See Parade, Museum, Public Buildings, etc.
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CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 33D ST.
STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER
LEAVE WEST 129TH ST.—9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WEST 23D ST.—10:00, 11:00 and 2:45. BATTERY—10:30, 11:30 and 3. CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 6:30 and 7:30. ROCKAWAY—12:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

From Steamboat Co CONEY ISLAND
FISHING BANKS & ROCKAWAY BEACH
NO LANDING AT WEST 23d ST.
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All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
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New Bedford Line for New Bedford, Wood's Hole, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket, Matapoisett, Marion and Cape Cod Points. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 3 P. M. Lv. ft. E. 23d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M.
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THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte.
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Lvs. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th, ½ hour later; E. 138th, 11 A. M., 12, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays hourly, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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The best tonic for the "Blues" and that "tired feeling" is a trip either morning or evening on the new steel steamer
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The charm of the Hudson plus the comfort and convenience of this specially designed vessel for outings on the river makes these trips ideal.

BALL ROOM BEAUTIFUL
DANCING FREE. COMPLETE ORCH. Miss Nardin and Mr. Raymond McKay in charge.
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Day Trip omitted Monday.
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Night trip ends at 181st St.
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W. 129th St., 9 A.M.	West 131st St., 8:30 P.M.
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Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
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London—Paris—Bremen
‡Berlin ..... July 18
**‡Kaiser W'h'm der Grosse ..... July 21
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie ..... July 28
@Grosser Kuerfuerst ..... July 30
*Kronprinz Wilhelm ..... Aug. 4
@‖Barbarossa ..... Aug. 6
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Prinzess Irene ..... Aug. 1
Koenig Albert ..... Sept. 5
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LARGEST BRITISH STEAMER
FOR LONDON PARIS AUG. 8 10 A. M.
AUG. 29—SEPT. 19—OCT. 10—OCT. 31.
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.
OTHER SAILINGS.
OCEANIC, Aug. 1, noon; Aug. 22, Sept. 12
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
CEDRIC ..... July 16 | BALTIC ..... July 30
CELTIC ..... July 23 | ADRIATIC ..... Aug. 6
Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
CANOPIC ..... Aug. 29; Oct. 3
CRETIC ..... Sept. 19; Oct. 24
American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $55 UP.
NEW YORK ..... July 17 | ST. LOUIS ..... July 31
PHILADELPHIA ..... July 24 | ST.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The disturbance that was over the Upper Mississippi region Sunday is now central over Lower Michigan and moving slowly eastward. During the last twenty-four hours it caused showers in the region of the great lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States.

Scattered showers are also reported from the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the North Rocky Mountain region. Warm weather continued in the Lower and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the Plains States, and the interior of the Gulf States, although readings in these regions were not quite as high as they were on Saturday and Sunday.

The weather has become considerably cooler over the North Rocky Mountain region and the North Pacific States, while temperatures are near the seasonable average in the region of the great lakes and the Atlantic States.

Indications are that the disturbance that is now over Lower Michigan will move slowly eastward, be attended by showers Tuesday over the Atlantic States, the extreme Upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and on Wednesday in the New England States.

In the upper lake region, the Mississippi Valley, and the Gulf States and the Southwest the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, while in the Northwest it will be unsettled with scattered rains.

Temperature will be lower Tuesday and Wednesday in the Northwest and will change little elsewhere during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly south and southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly south and southwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy, probably thunder showers Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair.

Western New York—Showers Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably followed by showers. Wednesday, showers; moderate southeast and south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	68	74	4 P. M.	86	78
6 A. M.	68	72	6 P. M.	78	78
9 A. M.	75	75	9 P. M.	73	74
12 M.	84	80	11 P. M.	70	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 1:55 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:05—1,455 5 Av; Morris Tucker	Slight
3:50—133 W. 27 St; Dairy Lunch Co.	Slight
9:40—1,323 5 Av; Jos. Wilson	Slight
P. M.	
1:40—167 St. Nicholas Av; Robt. Lowenthal	Slight
2:45—53 St & Madison Av; John Mathewson	Slight
3:20—88 W 132 St; Louis Cohen	Slight
3:45—2,182 Wash. Av; Rebecca Meyerson	Slight
6:25—8 E. 45 St; Mrs. Maud	Slight
6:30—226 E. 100 St; Eldin Greene	Slight
7:00—10 W. 18 St; John Fillenbaum & Co.	Slight
7:45—991 Union Av.; Hyman Spiparo	Slight
8:10—1,540 Park Av.; Sarah Weinstein	Slight
8:25—89 Clinton St.; Nathan Zucker	Slight
9:20—974 St. Nicholas Av.; Mr. Laughlan—Daily	Slight
11:00—411 Bleecker St.; Anna Geay	Slight

PLAYGROUND ELIGIBLES.

This eligible list for female junior assistant teacher of physical training in vacation playgrounds and their rating is announced:

Hannah E. Lotz, 98.5; Annabel H. Whittner, 95.4; Lillian V. Wolpert, 93.45; Henrietta Trachtenberg, 92.45; Frances Selman, 91.45; Elizabeth M. Speck, 91.35; Sylvia M. Bromberg, 90.8; Frances Devany, 90.7; Kathleen L. Barry, 90.6; Adele Franklin, 90.5; Bella Singer, 90.5; Elsie Aleskowitz, 90.4; Lulu V. Flynn, 90.3; Minnie Weinheimer, 90; Fannie Welingtein, 89.85; Elsa Kirma, 89.7; Ruth Finkelstein, 89.35; Sophie Fuchs, 89.35; Marie E. Reannie, 89.2; Eva Berman, 89.15; Alice P. Thompson, 89.05; Henrietta Brown, 88.2; Anna Cohen, C. Blecher, 87.67; Jennie H. Graham, 87.65; Ethel Pope, 87.65; Dorothea Malone, 87.6; Augusta Goldberg, 87.55; Ida Hecht, 87.4; May Ratkowsky, 87.35; Rowena Russell, 85.85; Anna Aronowitz, 87.3; Sarah Goodman, 87.25; Pauline Levinkind, 86.85; Theresa Sciame, 86.85; Josephine Lind, 86.8; Deborah Sugarman, 86.65; Marie Hillmann, 86.6; Lillian Kohlmorgen, 86.4; Veronica R. Cox, 86.3; Bertha Meyers, 86.26; Rose Atlas, 86.15; Mabel Sullivan, 86.06; Sadie Montgomery, 86.03; Augusta Coopersmith, 85.7; Blanche R. Feinberg, 85.65; Ida Rubin, 85.55; Rebecca Willmann, 85.55; Celestina Smokler, 85.5; Estella Frankfurter, 85.35; Elsie Morris, 85.35; Elizabeth Poshinsky, 85.3; Sophia Amson, 85.25; Theresa Tamor, 85.05; Louise C. Bentley, 85; Alma Stone, 85; Miriam Weisbord, 85; Mildred Zieglen, 85; Florence Follmer, 84.95; May P. Mulligan, 84.75; Dorothy M. Collins, 84.66; Katherine Gessner, 84.65; Grace J. Todrus, 84.6; Louise H. Eden, 84.55; Ruth Sachs, 84.35; Clara G. Scharman, 84.2; Theresa Wolfson, 84.06; Hilda Blumberg, 83.85; Eva M. Cohn, 83.75; Matilda Smith, 83.7; Anna Aronowitz, 83.6; Sadie Singer, 83.55; Henrietta Appelson, 83.5; Lillian F. Hanlon, 83.5; Bertha J. Schubiger, 83.4; Beatrice E. Raum, 83.35; Lottie Kantor, 83.25; Elizabeth Berail, 83.2; Hattie B. Gottlieb, 83.2; Loretta F. Scanlan, 83.2; Jessie Bernstein, 83.15; Helen Kelliher, 83.15; Amelia Wucherer, 83.15; Margaret J. Donohue, 83.1; Sadie Loeb, 83.1; Mildred R. Ringel, 83.1; Viola P. Blackburn, 83; Fannie Greenspan, 82.95; Marguerite P. McIntosh, 82.8; Irene E. Bostrom, 82.67; Irene E. Kennedy, 82.65; Tessie Feinberg, 82.6; Leona Muir, 82.6; Flora Sheen, 82.6; Sophia F. Stenger, 82.6; Sarah Fuchs, 82.5; Ida Sirota, 82.5; Florence Flotkin, 82.46; Esther Lebenheim, 82.44; Caroline R. Sparno, 82.41; Sadie Ginsberg, 82.4; Frances Liberman, 82.35; Regina Healy, 82.8; Sarah L. Fischman, 82.25; Edna Freund, 82.25; Augusta M. Voorhees, 82.2; Frances Kunnes, 82.15; Amelia M. Linnemann, 82.1; Esther Siebel, 82.1; Hannah Trynz, 82.1; Estelle Astrowitz, 82.05; Elizabeth H. Bohner, 82; Margaret Healy, 81.96; Frances M. Schreiber, 81.95; Loretta V. Ritter, 81.9; Dorothy Lefkowitz, 81.75; Eva Tarlow, 81.75; Ingeborg Blix, 81.7; May A. Stanton, 81.7; Martha Wisansky, 81.55; Anna Duboff, 81.5; Margaret Engert, 81.5; Hortense F. Seuweine, 81.5; Alice C. Farmer, 81.45; Beatrice Garber, 81.425; Mary A. Tierney, 81.35; Tillie Sazzman, 81.25; Lillias E. Barklin, 81.2; Sophie Hochstein, 81.2; Lillian S. Konisberg, 81.15; Helen F. Beaty, 81.05; Amelia Metzner, 81; Bella Philippson, 81; Florence E. Scanlan, 81; Beatrice Clark, 80.95; Sarah Sapirstein, 80.95; Esther O'Reilly, 80.9; Florence Keaney, 80.9; Theresa Stein, 80.9; Laura J. E. Triebe, 80.85; Salome Kane, 80.8; Margaret D. Flynn, 80.75; Emily C. Meurer, 80.75; Jennie Dunn, 80.7; Jean F. Younger, 80.65; Rosalind Haselton, 80.6; Genevieve McGuinness, 80.575; Rose M. Bloom, 80.55; Mildred Fox, 80.55; Margaret Gavin, 80.5; Mary A. Sellers, 80.5; Ruth Wachenheimer, 80.5; Ray Mann, 80.45; May Cleary, 80.4; Matilda Halpern, 80.4; Etta Jacobs, 80.4; Elsie Morgenstern, 80.36; Susan C. Silverstein, 80.3; Josephine Pratt, 80.26; Anna C. Marcoux, 80.25; Florence Gazzola, 80.2; Rosetta Hurwitz, 80.15; Ethel Rothschild, 80.15; Bessie Gurian, 80; Evelyn K. Hufman, 80.

Elsie Stitt, 80; Catherine Scarinzi, 79.95; Loretta M. Anderson, 79.9; Hanna Gebrath, 79.9; Ellen B. Savage, 79.9; Henrietta Berensen, 79.85; Geraldine Cleary, 79.85; May Defaces, 79.8; Marie A. Brunig, 79.78; Mary G. Bowen, 79.74; Helen F. Fanning, 79.7; Edna Lorentz, 79.7; Florence Mullaney, 79.7; Kate Rakowitz, 79.7; Genevieve M. Sullnsky, 79.7; Henrietta Heller, 79.65; Dorothy Pless, 79.65; Carolyn Groh, 79.6; Rae Firestone, 79.5; Margaret M. McNary, 79.4; Emma Stellberg, 79.37; Alice C. Tinsley, 79.35; Rose Mendell, 79.3; Julia G. Goodman, 79.25; Julia G. Goldberg, 79.2; Lillian Sherman, 79.2; Fannie Hatoff, 79.15; Julia Bierce, 79.13; E. A. Jeffs, 79.1; Anna Zahn, 79.1; Bertha L. Gilbert, 79; Nana Magowan, 79; Melanie B. Corbett, 78.9; Sadie Herresohn, 78.9; Jennie F. Mulholland, 78.9; Jeannette Maskowits, 78.85; Estelle M. Weiss, 78.85; Helen Cosgrove, 78.8; Elaine MacFarland, 78.8; Norma E. Smith, 78.8; Dora Randell, 78.78; Maude L. Delaney, 78.8; Pauline Kacskn, 78.75; Elizabeth V. Dobbins, 78.7; Sadie M. Levy, 78.7; Elfreda H. Zoll, 78.7; Sarah Hamer, 78.65; Kathryn M. Murphy, 78.65; Cornelia Van der Smissen, 78.65; Agnes Walsh, 78.65; Dora K. Blohm, 78.6; Mary Disbrow, 78.6; Lillian M. Roll, 78.6; Margaret Evans, 78.55; Esther M. Fisher, 78.5; Rose Haber, 78.5; Edna Hassard, 78.5; Frances Hendrick, 78.5; Stella Chaskin, 78.45; Hazel S. Christian, 78.45; Mary Schwartz, 78.35; Mattie Drechsler, 78.23; Constance Barry, 78.2; Augusta Holzbauer, 78.2; Sarah Zenner, 78.3; Anna S. Baron, 78.1; Alice Harrison, 78.05; Dora Beer, 78; Louise V. Cronin, 78; Florence Cetron, 78; Harriet May, 78; Honora Powers, 78; Anna Golden, 77.95; Esther Markowitz, 77.95; Sara Sorrin, 77.83; Anna C. Magee, 77.8; Cora H. Lockwood, 77.78; Ruthe M. Saltzbe, 77.75; Harriet Morris, 77.7; Dina Greenfield, 77.65; Anna Hentel, 77.65; Ella Rothstein, 77.65; Edith L. Wubbenhorst, 77.55; Clara Berenberg, 77.5; Rose Dobry, 77.5; Marie E. Marik, 77.5; Madelyn R. Simon, 77.5; Inez C. Parry, 77.45; Mary E. Fox, 77.4; Augusta Rosenfeld, 77.4; Alma J. Frerichs, 77.3; Genevieve E. O'Mahony, 77.3; Mary Asterita, 77.2; Irene M. Beirne, 77.2; Louise Miller, 77.2; Regina E. Keyles, 77.2; Ruth Siebel, 77.2; Ella M. Van Aken, 77.2; Anna Herman, 77.19; Rose C. Feld, 77.1; Anna H. End, 77; Frances Fitzpatrick, 77; Lillie R. Kaplan, 77; Clara Konovitz, 77; Mary V. Gleason, 76.9; Mae B. Medler, 76.9; Frances E. Cohen, 76.8; Gertrude Weiss, 76.775; Adelaide Brittan, 76.75; Helen Dimelow, 76.75; Harriet Elsenstadt, 76.75; Catherine D. Stewart, 76.75; Sarah B. Duboff, 76.65; Margaret Juchly, 76.65; Agnes H. Cannon, 76.63; Bessie Rabinowitz, 76.6; May E. Fletcher, 76.55; Belle Sherman, 76.55; Edna A. Platt, 76.52; Rosemary C. Boylan, 76.5; Helen Stanton, 76.5; Anna Reichard, 76.46; Hazel M. Burr, 76.4; Mildred Strom, 76.35; Hattie Birnbaum, 76.3; Ruth Cohn, 76.3; Ruth Silverstein, 76.25; Edith H. Brenstein, 76.2; Louisa R. Emmalle 76.2; Wilhelmine Heller, 76.2; Olga M. Schreiber, 76.2.

Mildred Grushoff, 76.15; Grace M. Sauer, 76.15; Therese M. Girgengack, 76.1; Irene Schuyler, 76.1; Jennie Finkelman, 76.05; Florence McKeon, 76; Ruth M. Myers, 76; Mary E. C. McGonigle, 75.95; Louise A. Bredemeyer, 75.9; Irene Kelliher, 75.9; Dorothy Kreeger, 75.9; Minnie A. Hartmann, 75.8; Idabelle Cohen, 75.77; Rose Bring, 75.75; Ida S. Schaffer, 75.75; Florence E. Alderman, 75.7; Theresa A. Goodwin, 75.7; Helen M. McDonald, 75.7; Pauline Mantin, 75.7; Mary Fanning, 75.65; Harriet C. Perkins, 75.65; Emma Schatteles, 75.64; Dora Vilinsky, 75.6; Stella Klein, 75.588; Regina Berkowitz, 75.5; Edythe A. Hartman, 75.5; Marion A. Hession, 75.5; Ella Lipschitz, 75.5; Ruth Jensen, 75.45; Beatrice Knowles, 75.45; Sarah Morgenstern, 75.45; Frances Goodman, 75.4; Irene D. Seiderman, 75.4; Katherine Willis, 75.35; Margaret I. Bonnick, 75.3; Esther A. Johnson, 75.35; Henrietta Caeser, 75.3; Edith M. Solberg, 75.3; Henrietta C. Uhelhor, 75.3; Helen Wagner, 75.3; Marguerite M. Higgins, 75.25; Ruth Lippmann, 75.25; Sadie Schapiro, 75.23; Rose Brody, 75.2; Corona Mader, 75.2; Lucy Fisher, 75.1; Bella Green, 75.1; Dorothy V. Miller, 75.1; Mary A. Quinn, 75.5; Minnie Freiser, 75.25; Frances Gittleson, 75; Elsie Horowitz, 75; Olga L. Biggie, 74.95; Sadiebelle De Forest, 74.95; Gertrude Graham, 74.9; Rose Gritz, 74.9; Anna C. C. Hermann, 74.9; Marie A. Kelly, 74.9; Genevieve G. Moran, 74.9; Matilda Rappaport, 74.9; Cecilia G. Rueth, 74.9; Anna Beckenstein, 74.8; May F. Brown, 74.8; Anna M. Schrader, 74.8; Dorothy Dean, 74.7; Marion C. Green, 74.7; Edna E. Hoffmann, 74.7; Constance Raab, 74.7; Mary Burnett, 74.66; Adeline J. Everett, 74.65; Esther M. Talelsnik, 74.65; Florence D. Cusack, 74.6; Catherine F. O'Hara, 74.6; Catherine G. Sullivan, 74.55; Frances Marks, 74.54; Frances R. Cutler, 74.5; Coralie F. Doherty, 74.5; Elizabeth P. Fitzgerald, 74.5; Bessie Kirkland, 74.5; Rebecca Lazarus, 74.5; Jeannette Schoenfeld, 74.45; Alice M. Cleary, 74.4; Annie Ginsberg, 74.4; Grace L. Leary, 74.4; Clara Hommick, 74.38; Rose R. Rosenblum, 74.35; Evelyn Wicksman, 74.35; Jennie Neyer, 74.3; Alice L. Parry, 74.3; Agnes D. Freestone, 74.25; Minnie Zufiucht, 74.25; Marie V. Lanigan, 74.2; Marguerite Guerin, 74.2; Elizabeth Hacket, 74.2; Pauline Schacker, 74.2; Blanche Sullivan, 74.15; Sadie Probstein, 74.12; Julia Lichtig, 74.1; Rosalie N. Margulies, 74.1; Rita Mullen, 74.1; Enis E. Bedony, 74; Mary E. Burke, 74; Fannie Cohen, 74; Ida L. Friedman, 74; Elsie C. Hoffmann, 74; Elizabeth Kenny, 74; Celia Robinson, 74; Elizabeth C. Stark, 74; Dorothy G. Wolff, 74; Anna Greenfell, 73.95; Lillian C. Vetter, 73.95; Edyth M. Hale, 73.9; Winifred Harreus, 73.9; Bella Myraslawsky, 73.9; Grace Schneider, 73.89; Bertha Marcus, 73.85; Elisabeth Sluth, 73.85; Hazel C. Zettler, 73.8; Marguerite Droge, 73.75; Eleanor E. Hasiach, 73.75; Nora M. Corbett, 73.7; Vera M. Roche, 73.7; Rebecca F. Hornstein, 73.65; Fanny Gastman, 73.6; Rose Schneideman, 73.55; Minna C. Apfel, 73.5; Ida Cohen, 73.5; Loretta Fitzpatrick, 73.5; Frieda E. Frers, 73.5; Ruth H. Hollwedel, 73.5; Dorothy M. Skinner, 73.5; Nora T. O'Donohue, 73.44; Anna Green, 73.4; Augusta Silverstein, 73.36; Minnie Gottesman, 73.325; Bertha Dicker, 73.3; Dorothy Jacobs, 73.3; Tillie Slutske, 73.3; Mollie Vendrowsky, 73.3; Marie D. Flannelly, 73.25; Dora Falk, 73.2; Margaret Kilduff, 73.2; Mildred MacSorley, 73.2; Dorothy Mayerhofer, 73.2; Laura Yuello, 73.2; Elizabeth O'Donnell, 73.16; Emma A. Bernhardt, 73.15; Ethel L. Murray, 73.15; Marion A. Davis, 73.1; Hannah A. Markowitz, 73.5; Mildred Rose, 73.3; Lillian Dargin, 73; Vera M. Garrigan, 73; Sophia Gross, 73; Elsie Herweh, 73; Mary E. McCarthy, 73; Fannie Markowitz, 73; Pearl Osborne, 73; Anna Rosen, 73; Rose Schwartz, 73; Gertrude Rosenthal, 72.95; Mary L. Ackerman, 72.9.

Lillian M. Foley, 72.9; Frances Orange, 72.9; Rose J. Dooley, 72.88; Frances Ferman, 72.85; Sadie Greenman, 72.85; Bella Bernstein, 72.8; Vima Kleppner, 72.8; Laura Jacobs, 72.75; Emma F. Eckstein, 72.7; Amelia L. Heyn, 72.7; Florence Lafrentz, 72.7; Madeline M. Falk, 72.65; Jennie Goldie, 72.65; Margaret O'Toole, 72.65; Mary E. O'Leary, 72.64; Ida D. Rappaport, 72.6; Bertha Sherline, 72.6; Laura D. Steffan, 72.5; May Butler, 72.55; Mary Deering, 72.52; Ida L. Ginther, 72.5; Marguerite Hammer, 72.5; Lillian Hanley, 72.5; Kate Havel, 72.5; Josephine O'Brien, 72.5; Ethel L. Williams, 72.5; Sophie F. Halbwachs, 72.45; Helen M. Ward, 72.45; Lillian Kaplan, 72.4; Rose Wiseltier, 72.4; Lillian Becker, 72.35; Edith Doughty, 72.35; Elizabeth Smith, 72.35; Pauline J. Yuello, 72.35; Margaret Levine, 72.3; Martha Firth, 72.25; Lillie Greenberg, 72.25; Viola F. Raven, 72.2; Florence Robinson, 72; Rose Ellenbogen, 72.15; Ruth Pertsch, 72.15; Gertrude Fitzpatrick, 72.1; Lillian Baum, 72; Ingeborg Christophersen, 72; Mae V. Neely, 72; May Von Kowalski, 72; Mildred Jedel, 71.95; Mary Minarik, 71.93; Jeannette Allen, 71.925; Hortense R. Cohen, 71.9; Helen Greenwald, 71.9; Florence Lopez, 71.9; Frances Sack, 71.9; Rebecca Segerman, 71.85; Carrie F. Ahern, 71.75; Abbie E. Dielman, 71.75; Sally Rosenblatt, 71.75; Madeleine Newman, 71.6; Minnie Aronoff, 71.55; Anna Keelon, 71.5; Ethel Lain, 71.5; Julia Greenfield, 71.45; Harriet Smith, 71.45; Annie Endich, 71.4; Alice Kissam, 71.4; Ethel W. Petty, 71.4; Elizabeth J. Slone, 71.39; Anna C. Farrell, 71.3; Genevieve Travers, 71.3; Gertrude Ettensperger, 71.25; Lena R. Goodman, 71.2; Adele Morgan, 71.2; Elizabeth Whelan, 71.2; Harriet Seworsky, 71.06; Vera Main, 71.05; Irene R. Maloney, 71.03; Miriam Fialkoff, 71; Harriet Klein, 71; Rebecca Newman, 71; Lillian Goldstein, 70.95; Anna J. McInnes, 70.95; Mary Burke, 70.85; Alvina Rapp, 70.85; Marie Hurwitz, 70.8; Frances McConnell, 70.7; Julia R. Hagerty, 70.55; Ethel M. Kelly, 70.5; Dorothy E. Morris, 70.5; Avis M. Doherty, 70.4; Lena Decourtney, 70.3; Rose Bursch, 70.25; Emma E. Feingold, 70.25; Sophia B. Heyen, 70.22; Ethel Price, 70.22; Gertrude Bergida, 70.1; Jessie E. Fisher, 70; Lillie E. McLavy, 70; Ethel M. Marguand, 70; Lillian Schumacher, 70; Margaret Chambers, 69.9; Anna Gottesman, 69.9; Jennie Richman, 69.9; Margaret Finnegan, 69.82; Elsie Bach, 69.8; Lena Duke, 69.8; Florence Levin, 69.8; Evelyn A. Murphy, 69.8; Marian W. Olive, 69.7; Elizabeth Philips, 69.673; Anna A. Rogers, 69.6; Bella Storch, 69.55; Esther Teicholz, 69.5; Anna I. Johnson, 69.45; Lillian M. Perthaker, 69.3; Alice Devlin, 69.3; Harriet Hollis, 69.3; Catharine Lannon, 69.3; Lena Schuster, 69.3; Amy Saxe, 69.28; Mary Golding, 69.25; Lillian E. O'Donohue, 69.25; Henrietta Kuhlmann, 69.2; Marion E. Snedeker, 69.2; Josephine B. Herm, 69.19; Barbara V. Zuelch, 69.05; Hannah E. Alper, 69; Anna Lyons, 69; Emma Morrison, 69; Alice V. Magovern, 68.95; Medaline Canavan, 68.9; Irene E. Hendrick, 68.8; Freda Sablodowsky, 68.8; Mary Metz, 68.75; Fannie Michaelson, 68.75; Eva L. Olsen, 68.75; Elizabeth Mars, 68.7; Ida Dakshinsky, 68.5; Gussie Schiller, 68.3; Florence Levine, 68.1; Esther J. Tryng, 68.1; Dorothy Burrows, 67.9; Hilda Kronthal, 67.84; Rebecca Finkelstein, 67.7; Irene R. Foley, 67.6; Sakie Loventhal, 67.55; Celia Blum, 67.5; Celia Foss, 67.3; Minerva Menaker, 67.25; Edith Cooper, 66.8; Sadie C. Murphy, 66.62; Helen Mishking, 66.55; Annie Sussman, 66.5; Ethel Miller, 66.25; Eva Sand, 66; Margaret M. Post, 65.45; Rebecca Berkowitz, 65.35; Dorothy Goldstein, 65.2; Catharine McEntee, 64.9; Maura C. Conlon, 64.2; Esther Sherlock, 62.7; Rose Katalanoto, 62.55; Victor L. Busch, 62.2; Caroline Rauch, 60.75.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The free Summer Evening School 84, Watkins Street and Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, will be reopened today.

Secretary Palmer notified the Municipal Civil Service Com. that the Board of Education had promoted James J. Sheridan, Sanitary Insp., to be Asst. Chief of Sanitary Div., at $2,400 a year, subject to action by the Board of Estimate and Aldermen. The commission has been informed by Assistant Chief Examiner Murray that it is without power to recommend the promotion at this time.

Permission has been granted to the Board of Superintendents to withdraw the names of four persons nominated for positions in high schools.

The Board of Education has been informed by the Corporation Counsel that it has authority to fix the compensation of the employes of the Bureau of Compulsory Education, School Census, and Child Welfare within the proper appropriation.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved:

Report of Chief Examiner Ireland as to examinations held during June.

Recommendation of Mr. Rafferty that the list of telephone operators be promulgated.

The qualifying of Henry L. Richtberg and of James J. Canning on the list of stationary engineers.

Reassignment by the Supt. of Buildings, Queens, of Edwin C. Jackson, Inspector of carpentry and masonry.

Requisition from the Public Charities Dept. for a list from which to appoint a pilot. Certification of preferred list of Captain, Docks Department, approved.

United States.

A competitive examination will be held for transitman on July 22 at the N. Y. Custom House to fill vacancies in the Forest Service for duty in the field at salaries ranging from $800 to $900 a year. Competitors will be examined in surveying and land laws, general and technical education, practical experience. At least six months' practical land surveying experience is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

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Low Temperature. The average Summer temperature in Bermuda is but 79°, these figures being officially endorsed by a department of the Bermuda Government. Its location is only semi-tropical, being only 200 miles away from the Gulf Stream. Days are clear and balmy, the sunshine being tempered with refreshing ocean breezes; nights are cool and sleep-inducing.

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Natural Marvels. Wonderful natural crystal caves, which have been centuries in forming, are tunneled in Bermuda's hillsides. These monster caverns are electrically lighted, and the richness of the gorgeous settings as revealed by the glittering mass of crystal stalactites causes visitors to gasp with astonishment at the marvels of Nature's workings. Visitors are also fascinated in viewing Bermuda's famous sea gardens. Think of gazing into crystal clear water at the floor of the ocean, 30 to 40 feet below, and seeing through glass-bottomed boats wonderfully formed, rainbow-tinted fish, disporting in their native element and gliding about among the vari-colored seafans, brainstones, and other curious coral formations too numerous to mention! Aside from the thrills they afford, visits to Bermuda's caves and sea gardens are as educational as they are fascinating.

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NEW YORK—Westchester County.

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THE MAPLE DALE, Kiamesha, N. Y.—Every modern improvement; high elevation; Kosher cuisine; booklet. Wm. Coleman, Prop.

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NEW YORK—Lake Mahopac.

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NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
In re CNY, (West 138th St.)
In re Bohne-McLaughlin Co.
In re Blanchard, &c.
In re CNY, (E 177th.)
People ex rel Y Realty Disp, (2 acts.)
Heide et al.
In re Creston Av.
Green et al. (2 acts.)
Weil et al.
Seidenberg.
Pike et al.
Famabrosia Soc'y.
Royal Ben Soc'y.
Schrieder et al.
Zylka.
Davis et al.
Zimmerman.
Simpson et al.
Crawford et al.
Kindler.
Masterson et al.
Murphy.
Benson et al.
Stratton.
Teundle et al.
Begg & Co.
CNY et al.
Halpert.
Smith et al.
Greeley Sq Hotel, (2 acts.)
In re Wilgus R'lty.
In re same.
Jacobs et al.
Seidmann.
Neuhoff et al.
Hagenkotter, Jr.
McGrath et al.
Carnegie Tr.
Helwitz et al.
Helwitz.
Famabrosia Soc'y.
Royal Ben.
Delahunty et al.
Sullivan.
Martin et al.
Wallace.
Herington et al.
Herington.
Nakrisky et al.
Kramer.
Fried et al.
Fried.
Nat Surety et al.
Stallo.
Burke et al.
Burke.
Bernard et al.
Conservative R.
Mackey et al.
Stannard.
In re Mann Park.
Denison Mills et al.
Herz & Eddy.
Frank et al.
Beinord R'lty.
Wills et al.
Wills.
Akron Bldg et al.
Condary.
People et al.
Eckman.
Page et al.
Cefola.
Healey et al.
Proctor.
St'd Fashion et al.
Rommick.
In re Lukather.
In re Andrews.
Ullman et al.
Udval.
Galin et al.
Galin.
Schoenhorn et al.
Schoenhorn.
Anchen et al.
Bunin.
Butts et al.
Butts.
Werner et al.
Werner.
Kenyeres et al.
Kenyeres.
PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, Motion calendar.
Louis Lazzazero, (6 acts.)
Louis Lazzazero, et al.
Abraham Schlesinger, et al.
Antoinette B. De Witt.
Louis Pecker, et al.
John Schnugg, et al.
John M. Smart, et al.
Sarah Moore, et al.
Patrick J. Downey, et al.
James N. Butler, et al.
Charles M. Klumpp, et al.
Rasie Gulak et al.
Karl Schmidt, et al.
Angel Simopulas, et al.
Elizabeth Robinson, et al.
Hannah Riordan, et al.
Marie Scheppach, et al.
Robert Clark, et al.
Martin Clausen, et al.
Joseph Manuk, et al.
George Ring, et al.
Alice D. W. Chauncey, et al.
Margaret Waters, et al.
Jacob Okun, et al.
Meri Kravesik, et al.
Vittorio Martinetto, et al.
Robert B. Walsh, et al.
Michael McPartland, et al.
Edward Kopp, et al.
Alice D. W. Chauncey, et al.
Conrad Braker, Jr., et al.
Conrad Braker, Jr., et al.
Kate Fanning, et al.
Mary Lammers, et al.
Homer B. Sprague, et al.
Catherine Sweeney, et al.
Dora Midler, &c., et al.
Oscar Furst, et al.
Edward J. Kearney, et al.
Alfred A. Keller, et al.
Ellen Brady, et al.
John W. Stapleton, et al.
F. E. Ellishemius, (2 acts.)
Anna Hauck, et al.
Jacob Kerner, et al.
Frederick C. Knosp, et al.
Louise P. Nidelet, et al.
C. F. Winkleman, et al.
John B. Cummings, et al.
Catherine Keller, et al.
Leo Cooper, et al.
R. M. Hernandez, et al.
Martin Diehl, et al.
P. G. McInerney, et al.
William H. Swift, et al.
Charles Kelsey, et al.
Philip M. Fisher, et al.
Henry J. F. Logan, et al.
TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
Surrogate Cohalan—Part II.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Examination of executors, administrators and trustees.
Surrogate Fowler—Part III.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Charles P. Cochran, (5 acts.)
Mathew Finucane, et al.
Patrick Welsh, et al.
Sadie C. Long, et al.
Wolf Cohen, et al.
William Finn, et al.
Charles H. Marshall, et al.
Rebecca W. Flynn, et al.
Torsten Soderstrom, et al.
Alfred Howes, et al.
Louis Bogart, et al.
David Stevenson, (2 acts.)
Thomas L. James, et al.
Nerissa D. James, et al.
Sarah J. Wright, et al.
Anna Bruns, et al.
Annie Abrams, et al.
Eliza W. Work, et al.
Solomon Rothfeld, et al.
William Valentine, et al.
William Diekmann, et al.
Carl Fisher, Jr., et al.
Emily McAuliffe, et al.
Mamie Hinrichs, et al.
Elijah A. Houghton, et al.
Isabelle M. Schneider, et al.
Jacob Rachlin, et al.
Dinah Banett, et al.
Frances Black, et al.
Anna E. Bruning, et al.
William Tousey, et al.
Christian Wynen, et al.
James J. Friedrich, et al.
Walter S. Geineman, et al.
Eva Davidson, et al.
Louis J. Grant, et al.
Leverett Barnes, et al.
William H. Lemon, et al.
James Cramond, et al.
John Cummings, et al.
Emma Fitch, et al.
Louis L. Schwartz, et al.
Christian N. Bovee, et al.
Margaret Gilligan, et al.
Mathias J. Palm, et al.
James Meehan, et al.
Cora F. Barnes, et al.
Frank D. Kane, et al.
Tirso M. y Hernandez, et al.
Wills for probate:
Eliza Hess, et al.
Susan H. Carroll, et al.
Virginia Hollins, et al.
Sevena Rhinelander, et al.
D. R. Van Nostrand, et al.
J. F. Prendergast, et al.
Robert Geyer, et al.
May Fringaut, et al.
Yetta Kahn, et al.
John Farrell, et al.
Anna Pearson, et al.
John T. Sill, et al.
TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Mayor-Kane et al.
Weinst'n et al.
Ross et al.
Downey et al.
Rosengarten et al.
Richman et al.
Weiss et al.
Kufeld et al.
Clark et al.
Soble et al.
Strauss et al.
Schloss et al.
Gargiulo et al.
I. R. T. et al.
Warney et al.
Feinberg et al.
Roth et al.
Sons et al.
Nelson et al.
Pendergast et al.
Adams et al.
Samuels et al.
Levy et al.
Lanz et al.
Dodge et al.
Citizens C N Bk et al.
Eisenberg et al.
Jamurz et al.
Caka et al.
Neineth et al.
Pfizer Co. et al.
McLean et al.
Rogers et al.
Wolf et al.
Rausch et al.
L. Cohen et al.
Walzer et al.
Kats et al.
Reardon et al.
Bugliovli et al.
O'Rourke Con. et al.
Brady et al.
Seeman et al.
Strauss et al.
Wolfsohn et al.
Stean et al.
Harrison et al.
Mayer et al.
Schmidt et al.
Ungrich et al.
Eckelman et al.
McElp'ck et al.
Doernberg et al.
Apfel et al.
Oberlee et al.
Meier & O. et al.
Harris et al.
Silvers et al.
Baker et al.
Wyanoke R Co. et al.
Goldberg et al.
Sida Con. et al.
Castagnetta et al.
Elgen et al.
Astor et al.
Campbell et al.
Keyes et al.
Ferrara et al.
Rush et al.
Boston Ins Co. et al.
Weinberger et al.
Kohn et al.
Dresner et al.
Lewis et al.
Brennan et al.
Walker Co. et al.
Marino et al.
Rosenberg et al.
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Max Kobre et al. Kramer Cont Co—Charles L. Cohn. Theodore T. Brinckerhoff et al. Eva Cohn—Herbert J. Goodwin. Mizer Pearl et al. Samuel Stoofack—Monroe Goldwater.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions.
Matter of Blitzenstein.
Naylor et al. & S Con. et al.
Cozeen et al.
Langel et al.
Yosson et al.
L I R R.
O'Donnell et al.
Maxwell, Supt of Schools.
Strober et al.
Enterp Bed et al.
Jersey City Galv et al.
Lersenheimel, et al.
Neidig et al.
Weidig et al.
In re Carroll St, (McGarvey.)
McCloskey et al.
Degnon C. et al.
Eastern Woodworking et al.
Burke Sons et al.
Riley et al.
CNY.
Wiener et al.
Friedel et al.
Hoffman et al.
Hoffman et al.
Trotta et al.
Lion Brew et al.
In re Drissler et al.
Apy et al.
Lococo et al.
Pitts Life et al.
Lindsay et al.
J Lindsay, A Botwen et al.
Botwen et al.
Schmitt et al.
Rockville C Holding et al.
Kreuder et al.
same.
Ciaccio et al.
Laccio et al.
In re Boulevard et al.
Kelly et al.
Holbrook, Cabot & R. et al.
Goldfinger et al.
Gersten et al.
Bedford Co-op et al.
McEnany et al. et al.
Aneshkraelow et al.
Con.
Beattie et al.
Robinson et al.
Cross et al.
Brumberg et al.
Zakarin et al.
Strober et al.
Abzer et al.
In re Myers et al.
Morrow et al.
McElervy et al.
Keuck et al.
Rutledge R E. et al.
Bloom et al.
Bloom et al.
Bender et al.
Melvin et al.
Davis et al.
Black et al. et al.
Estinecock R'lty et al.
Hallett et al. et al.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.
Hyams et al.
Hyams et al.
People et al.
Carfora et al.
Kurzman et al.
Coyne et al.
Rogers et al.
Interne Con. et al.
Fleischer et al.
Soffin et al.
Skinner et al.
Pierce et al.
Kaufman et al.
Kronenberg & Co. et al.
Bear et al.
Sour et al.
Muller et al.
Belotta et al.
Rockland & R Lime et al.
Jacobson et al.
Clark et al.
Fultz et al.
Reinhardt et al.
Bottenus et al.
Farber et al.
Farber et al.
Lernowitz et al.
Lernowitz et al.
Travis et al.
Koster et al.
Darcy et al.
Ruchlin et al.
Schwartz et al.
Schwartz et al.
Jaques et al.
Levinson Impv et al.
Bronx Women Suff et al.
Herbert et al.
Harr Assts et al.
Un Shirt et al.
Seller et al.
Klugman et al.
Buckley et al.
John et al.
Diener et al.
Cerf et al.
In re Sheehy et al.
Meyer et al.
Meyer et al.
Piel et al.
Codae Realty et al.
Swinehart et al.
Arrigoni et al.
Fahey et al.
Hay Fdry et al.
Kaushansky et al.
K'hansky et al.
In re Concord Av. et al.
In re Bergen Av. et al.
Sanberg et al.
Drescher et al.
Candashian et al.
Whisten et al.
Hamilton Sec Co et al.
Tremont Park Realty et al.
Hyman et al.
Corgil Realty et al.
Kleinman et al.
Fleischmann Realty et al.
Farley et al.
Sanze et al.
Turner et al.
Underwood et al.
SPECIAL TERM—TRIALS.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Voss et al. Aguglaro et al. Joseph P Hennessy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Franklin Pettit Adds Long Sought Plot to West Eighty-sixth Street Frontage—Ninth Avenue Sale—Bonwit Teller Company Leases New Fifth Avenue Building—Good Bronx Market.

An interesting deal on the West Side which reveals the triumph of patience in the accumulation of a large plot for improvement was closed yesterday in the sale of the four-story residence at 316 West Eighty-sixth Street by Stuard Hirschman. The house occupies the centre of the block between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, on the south side, covering a lot 21 by 102.2. Franklin Pettit, President of the Realty Company of America has owned several houses on each side of the Hirschman dwelling and for over a year he has been endeavoring to add 316 to his ownership in order to round out a large frontage for a projected apartment house operation. Mr. Hirschman has occupied the house for his home and he did not wish to sell. He has at last, however, succumbed to the overtures made to him, but it is understood that Mr. Pettit has been obliged to pay a larger sum for that plot than was necessary for any of the other houses.

With this acquisition Mr. Pettit now controls a plot fronting 144 feet, taking in the seven residences from 310 to 322 West Eighty-sixth Street inclusive. The Hirschman house is assessed at $55,000.

The deal was closed by the firm of Osgood Pell and Clark T. Chambers, who have been accumulating the plot for over a year. In the present deal A. V. Amy & Co. were associated. A twelve-story apartment house will be erected on the entire plot in the near future.

Ninth Avenue Purchase.

Lewine & Kempner have purchased from Julia Colburg the three-story frame building at 736 Ninth Avenue, 42 feet south of Fiftieth Street. The plot is 22.6 by 80 and it has been owned by the family of the seller for 52 years. It will be improved by the buyers. S. Albert was the broker.

Buys Church Site in Harlem.

The purchase of a Harlem site by the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York for a new church for the St. James Presbyterian church, previously announced, has been closed. The site bought is the plot 50 by 99.11 at 59 and 61 West 137th Street. The church is maintained by a colored congregation, and the old building at 355 to 359 West Fifty-first Street was recently sold to Henry Claman. The Harlem plot was bought from Paul Abelson. The brokers were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Bonwit, Teller Co. Leases New Building.

The new eleven-story building being erected by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Anderson at 415 Fifth Avenue and extending around both corners to 8 East Thirty-eighth Street and 3, 5, and 7 East Thirty-seventh Street, has been leased by Bonwit, Teller & Co. for eighteen years. The firm now occupies the eleven-story structure on the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street, erected for them by Mrs. Anderson and adjoining the new building. When completed, the firm will occupy the second, third, and fourth floors of the new structure. The Fifth Avenue store and part of the Thirty-seventh Street store frontage has been leased to J. J. Slater. The new building will front 25 feet on both the avenue and Thirty-eighth Street and 66.6 feet on Thirty-seventh Street. In the present lease Frank D. Veiller was the broker, while Mrs. Anderson was represented by Masten & Nichols, attorneys.

Bronx Borough.

Simon G. Katzen has purchased the two two-family houses at 1,543 and 1,547 Morris Avenue, on a plot 50 by 75, facing Claremont Park, and a vacant plot, 51 by 116, on the north side of 198th Street, 51 feet west of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, which will be improved with an apartment house.

Schano & Co. have sold for Daniel Lynch Lot 144 of the Lott T. Hunt estate; also, for J. J. Gallagher, the two-family house at 1,726 Van Brunt Street, and for George A. Devereaux the two-family house at 1,873 Wallace Avenue.

The plot of about two and a half lots on the northeast corner of Crotona Avenue and 170th Street has been sold by Dr. Louis Scheinberg to a builder, who will erect a five-story apartment house. The plot is irregular, fronting 25 feet on the avenue by 108 feet on the street.

The five-story flat at 600 East 141st Street, on a plot 50 by 95, between St. Ann's and Cypress Avenues, has been sold to an investor by the Henry Morgenthau Company. L. Kashare was the broker.

The triangular plot, 125 by 125 by 100, at the junction of Aqueduct and Merriam Avenues, was given in part payment by Mrs. Emma C. Smith to the Podgur Realty Company for the five-story flats on the block front, south side, of 163d Street, between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street, the sale of which was recently reported. The brokers were Axelrad & Feinberg and Max Feldman.

Brooklyn.

The three five-story apartment houses at 402, 404, and 406 Gold Street, near Fulton Street, on plot 75 by 100, have been sold by Philip Steinman & Son for Dr. Daniel K. Johnson to an investor.

The two five-story apartments on plot 125 by 125 on the northwest corner of Hewes Street and Lee Avenue have been sold by Marks Bros. and M. J. Govendo for Isaac Haft to P. H. McElroy.

Samuel Galitzka has sold for John Barenburg to a client for investment the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street; a four-story double brick flat with stores, on plot 20 by 100. This is the second sale of the property by Mr. Galitzka in three weeks.

Builder Buys Paterson Tract.

A tract of 96 lots at Paterson, N. J., has been sold by Philip Steinman & Son for William Oppenheim to a builder for improvement.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Jonathan C. Pierce of White Plains to Charles P. Weishampel the cottage at 210 Willard Avenue, Westerleigh.

$99,300 For Edgemere Lots.

The auction sale at Edgemere last Saturday of 79 ocean-front lots and two plots on Rockaway Beach Boulevard from Beach Forty-first to Beach Forty-fifth Street, conducted by Joseph P. Day, brought a total of $99,300. Among the buyers were R. H. Johnson, Elizabeth S. Warner, Charles Abbott, Charles M. Russell, A. R. Hasford, Montague H. Sterling, Mrs. W. Wertens, Isador Levy, Mary E. McIntosh, Hugo Mock, O. L. Moser, V. A. Lerner, George Colon, and J. A. Broderick.

Leases Harlem Tenement.

William A. White & Sons have leased for Robert Gray the six-story tenement at 336-338 East 114th Street to Michele Fiumiano for a term of years.

Leases.

Gorman H. Lenney has leased dwellings for Judge Alfred Ommen at 168 West Seventy-sixth Street to Mrs. Freda Schirm; 73 West Sixty-eighth Street for ten years to be used as a private sanitarium, and 236 Central Park West to Mrs. Marion Peterson.

Shaw & Co. have leased the three-story dwelling at 24 West 123d Street for Anna Moran to William Blohm.

Seton Henry & Douglas Gibbons have leased for Richard Croker, Jr., his house at 31 East Fortieth Street to Mrs. L. C. Pancoast.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood have leased the westerly store at 149 West Fourth Street to John Palma.

Apartment Rentals.

Pease & Elliman have rented at 998 Fifth Avenue the simplex apartment of fourteen rooms and four bathrooms of H. Rogers Winthrop to Sherwood Aldrich. The suite has been held at $15,000 a year.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased apartments of fourteen rooms and four baths in the new twelve-story apartment house nearing completion for the estate of Ogden Goelet, at 410 Park Avenue, to Frederick T. Freylinghuysen; and in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, to Miss Blanche Potter.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a duplex apartment of twelve rooms and three baths, at 823 Park Avenue, for Payson McL. Merrill Company, agents, to Mrs. Strong Ronalds.

Broadway Loft Foreclosure.

George R. Read and John I. Downey, as trustees for Mary A. Downey and Edith F. Stursberg, have commenced an action in the Supreme Court against the 475 Broadway Company and others to foreclose a mortgage of $200,000 on 475 Broadway. The property consists of an eight-story loft building, extending through to 48 Mercer Street, between Grand and Broome Streets.

Realty Notes.

In the Dyckman section plans have been filed by Moore & Landsiedel for a five-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Academy Street for the Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation. It will have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 90 feet. The cost has been estimated at $100,000.

Plans have been prepared by the architects, Gronenberg & Leuchtag for a six-story apartment house for the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 169th Street, for the 114th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Company, on lot 96.6 by 111.6, to cost $200,000. And also for a six-story apartment on the adjoining southwest corner of 170th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, for the same owners, on lot 100 by 150, to cost $250,000.

The Convent Park Construction Company has obtained a building loan of $120,00 from Austin B. Fletcher for the new apartment to be erected on the west side of Convent Avenue, 193.6 feet south of 153d Street, a plot 135.5 by 100.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Delancey St, 88, n s, 32.6 ft e of Orchard St, 27.6x75, five-story tenement and stores; Henrietta Underhill against Jacob Volk and others; E. P. Lyon, attorney; G. H. Montague, referee; due, $30,147.80; taxes, &c., $396; to Albert A. Volk, a party in interest, for $51,100.

By Samuel Marx.

Stanton St, 127, s s, 100 ft w of Norfolk St, 25x75, five-story tenement and stores; Philip Klein and others against Morris Mandelskorn and others; F. E. Klein, attorney; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $2,020.50; taxes, &c., $250.40; subject to two mortgages aggregating $23,000; to the plaintiff for $25,100.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

79th St, 100 West, s w corner of Columbus Av, 390-396, 18.6x76.8, five-story tenement and stores and one-story store; J. H. De Witt, trustee, against Leon Levy and others; Kiddle & M. attorneys; Joseph Ullman, referee; due, $39,300.56; taxes, &c., $4,500.

109th St, 288 East, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10, five-story tenement and stores; A. M. Snydacker against Threshold Realty Co. and others; Hollander & B., attorneys; E. J. Redington, referee; due, $17,231.83; taxes, &c., $17.65.

By Henry Brady.

113th St, 60 East, s s, 45 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.10, five-story tenement and stores; Clarence Tucker and others, trustees, against A. D. Wallace and others; C. P. and W. W. Buckley, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $18,698.36; taxes, &c., $958.90.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Villa Av, 3,164, e s, 391 ft n of 204th St, 18x100, two-story dwelling; G. F. Dolson, trustee, against J. F. Thorn and others; N. E. Nelson, attorney; E. M. Trouffelt, referee; due, $1,732.33; taxes, &c., $137.06.

Third Av, 3,870, e s, 164.5 ft n of Claremont Parkway, 25x125, four-story tenement and stores; C. L. Kellner against Paul Moskowitz and others; Straus & D., attorneys; Jacquin Frank, referee; due, $4,289.91; taxes, &c., $315.10; subject to a prior mortgage of $13,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hill Av, e s, 250 ft n of Strang Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.6x30; John Aagman, 3,957 Amundson Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost $2,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

54th St, 307 and 309 East, to a four-story loft; M. Wortman, 419 West 119th St, owner; J. J. Eberle, 489 5th Av, architect; cost $10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CATHARINE ST, 64, w s, 50 ft n of Oak St, 25.3x102; Frederick Mazzio to Vincenzo Janmizzi, 26 Roosevelt St, July 11, (mtg $19,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Hersam Realty Co. to Herman M. Solomon and another, executors, 501 West 110th St, (mtg $35,500,) July 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Herman M. Solomon and another, executors, to Tillie Salvin, 540 Manhattan Av, (mtg $35,500,) July 11; attorney, same $36,500

SAME PROPERTY; Herman M. Solomon et al to same, July 11, quitclaim; attorney, same $1

PERRY ST, 82, s s, 145.10 ft w of Waverley Place, 25.10x95x20.10x95; Robert A. Rife to Chicago, Ill., to Chicago Title and Trust Co., 69 Washington St, Chicago, as trustee, 1-3 part, June 30; attorney, Frank O. Campe, 420 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill. $2,400

PIKE ST, 68, w s, 94.5 ft s of Monroe St, 25.3x62x25.5x61.5, (foreclosure July 7;) Lawrence S. Greenbaum to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York City, July 10; attorneys, Hoadly, L. & J., 22 William St. $20,000

STANTON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Norfolk St, 25x75; Charles H. Murray, referee, to Barnet Realty Corporation, 271 Broadway, July 13, (mtg $23,000) $23,100

24TH ST, n s, 551.6 ft e of 6th Av, 52x98.9; Louise Engesser to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $240,000,) July 13; attorney, E. Sharum, 120 Broadway $100

24TH ST, 13 and 15 West, n s, 551.6 ft w of 6th Av, 52x98.9; Sol Realty Co. to Louise Engessor, 445 Ogden Av, Jersey City, N. J., July 9 .....$100

90TH ST, s s, 530 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.9; Marie A. Clark to Lura E. Murphy, 122 West 95th St, (mtg $13,000,) June 30 .....$1

119TH ST, 306 and 308 East, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.11; John J. Kelly to Selara Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, (mtg $30,000,) Feb. 10; attorney, A. L. Geilich, 5 Beekman St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Selara Holding Co. to Selvin Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, (mtg $30,000;) July 3; attorney, same $100

131ST ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway, July 7; attorneys, Rapello & K., 66 Broadway $35,000

131ST ST, n s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; same to same, July 7; attorneys, same $35,000

136TH ST, s s, 201.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; John H. Bodine to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 106 East 64th St, July 9, (mtg $6,500;) attorneys, Lowenfeld & P., 149 Broadway $1

136TH ST, s s, 302.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17.6x99.11; Louis M. Bailey to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 165 Broadway, B. S., July 1; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway $1

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Hamilton Holding Co., 149 Broadway, all liens, July 9; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St. $1

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, w s, 61.3 ft s of Albany Cresent, 50x128.7x50x130; Emeline Y. Godwin to Joseph Maffis, 2,917 Heath Av, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BELMONT AV, e s, 132.2 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x100; John T. Dooling, referee, to Gerardo D'Angelus, 2,510 Belmont Av, July 10; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av. $4,100

DECATUR AV, n w corner of 198th St, 21.1x88.7; Anna L. McDonald to Katherine M. Buell, 156 Halsey St, Brooklyn, July 9, (mtg $6,000;) attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av. $1

LOT 14, Block 5; Lot 29, Block 6, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Whitehall Realty Co. to Wolf Nabutovsky, 623 East 178th St, (confirmation deed,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 14, Block 5, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Wolf Nabutovsky to William H. Christian, 777 East 225th St, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 265 and 266, map of Pearsall estate; Sound Realty Co. to Charles Laird, 1,805 Clinton Av, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOTS 214 and 215, map of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Bridget Doyle, 66 East 131st St, July 10; attorney, Bridget Doyle, care Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St $1

MADISON AV, w s, 160 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x197 to Pelham Road x33.1x173.4; Salvatore Carillo and another to Pietro Mastena, 311 20th St, West New York, N. J., July 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

MAPES AV, w s, 75.5 s of 179th St, 33x146.8; Mapes-Tratman Avenues Co., Inc., a corporation, to George Roberts Co., 1,994 Morris Av, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

ODELL ST, w s, 180 ft s of Starling Av, 25x108; William J. McMain to John McMahon, 244 Bowers St, Jersey City, N. J., July 10, (mtg $3,500;) attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av. $1

PLOT, begins at building line land of Thomas Beasford, 50 ft s w from building line of Lots 18 and 19, being part of Lot 18, map of Adamsville, 25x irregular; Moser Arndstein to Johann Zulegar, 50 Cathedral Parkway, (mtg $5,000,) May 21; attorney, Louis A. Steyn, 50 Cathedral Parkway $100

WEBSTER AV, 1,357, w s, 25x90; William F. Schneider, executor, to August Schneider, 433 23d St, West New York, N. J., July 9, (mtg $13,000;) attorney, J. W. McElhinney, 41 Park Row $15,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 25.1x100; Minnie N. Goodwin to John A. Goodwin and another, 790 Riverside Drive, prior mtg $20,000, due Sept. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St. $4,000

CONVENT AV, w s, 193.6 ft s of 153d St, 135.5x127.5; Convent Park Construction Co. to Austin B. Fletcher, trustee, 1 East 60th St, July 9, due Dec. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $120,000

67TH AV, 389, s w corner of 24th St, leasehold; Morris Tekulsky to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, July 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway. $2,500

16TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x103.3; Wilhelmina Wagner and others to Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years, July 11. .....$5,000

81ST ST, s s, 212.6 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; Louise Goepfert and others to Loretta McGreevy, 228 East 202d St, July 9, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William J. Hofmann, 258 Broadway $1,000

74TH ST, n s, 71 ft e of 3d Av, 19x62.2; John Mohl to Lizzie Blake, 429 East 123d St, July 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Schindler & L., 1,361 3d Av. $750

79TH ST, n s, 288 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Evan S. Potter to Adrienne E. Peabody, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, due July 12, 1915, 6 p. c.; July 9; attorney, John W. Russell, 20 Vesey St. $2,500

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x99.11; Hamilton Holding Co. to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 120 East 74th St, July 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer, 46 Cedar St. $3,000

152D ST, s s, 52 ft e of Broadway, 16x74.11; Mary J. Knight to Henry E. Knight, 17 Livingston Place, prior mtg $7,000, due Dec. 22, 1912, Dec. 22, 1910; attorney, George H. Bruel, 320 Broadway $5,000

181ST ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100, leasehold; Herman G. Grosse and another to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, July 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer, 46 Cedar St. $3,000

152D ST, s s, 52 ft e of Broadway, 16x74.11; Mary J. Knight to Henry E. Knight, 17 Livingston Place, prior mtg $7,000, due Dec. 22, 1912, Dec. 22, 1910; attorney, George H. Bruel, 320 Broadway $5,000

181ST ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100, leasehold; Herman G. Grosse and another to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, July 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer, 46 Cedar St. $3,000

152D ST, s s, 52 ft e of Broadway, 16x74.11; Mary J. Knight to Henry E. Knight, 17 Livingston Place, prior mtg $7,000, due Dec. 22, 1912, Dec. 22, 1910; attorney, George H. Bruel, 320 Broadway $5,000

181ST ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100, leasehold; Herman G. Grosse and another, 98 East Houston St, 5 years, from July 1, 1914; attorney, Jacob Hoffman B. Co., 211 East 55th St. $2,400

6TH AV, s e corner of 49th St, store and front cellar; Walter W. Oakley and others to George Schwefurth, 414 Central Park West, 3 years, from May 1, 1914; address, 866 6th Av. $2,800

6TH AV, 889, all; Elmer A. Darling to Morris Tekulsky, 6th Av, 9 8-12 years, from June 1, 1914; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway. $8,000

181ST ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100, all; Melville H. Bearns to Herman G. Grosse and another, 1,400 St. Nicholas Av, 10 years, from July 1, 1914; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway. $8,760

Bronx.

WHITE PLAINS AV, 3,427, all; Sophia M. Woessner to Alfred Buecher, 3,427 White Plains Av, 5 years from July 1; attorney, A. Hupfels, 842 St. Ann's Av. .....$1,200 to $1,800

214TH ST, 711 East, west store; Gennaro Lombardo to Maria Volpe, 728 East 214th St, 5 years from July 1; attorney, John Bruccoli, 3,542 Holland Av. $480

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

DELANCEY ST, 77 and 79; Passaic Structural Steel Co. against Manhattan Holding Co. and others, April 15, 1914, (by bond) $2,897

45TH ST, 7 to 11 West; Fleischmann Bros. Co. against Forty-fifth Street Realty Co. and others, Feb. 26, 1914 .....$157,108

SAME PROPERTY; Same against Same, April 2, 1914. .....$139,427

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BEAVER ST, 23 and 25; Raisler Heating Co. against New & Beaver Arcade Co., owner; Beaver Street Restaurant Co., Inc., contractor $273

CHARLES ST, 25 to 29; Oasis Construction Co., Inc., against Margaret M. Fritz, owner and contractor $6,923

SAME PROPERTY; same against same.

7TH AV, 889 to 873; Van Kassel Revolving Door Co. against Welham Co., owner; Minnie E. Fritz, lessee; J. F. Champlin Hotel Co., lessee and contractor $350

8TH AV, 930; Richard S. Brown against John Doe, owner; Walter Van Erlenbell, lessee and contractor $1,158

49TH ST, 536 to 540 West; David H. Nathanson against Mary Frawley, owner; Patrick Frawley, contractor, (renewal) $115

136TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Louis Ordenstein against Charles D. Martin and Fourth

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO. CHARLES MERRIER & CO. Successors. Successors.
EDWARD CORNING CO.
BUILDERS
100 WM. ST. NEW YORK

(mtg $6,000;) attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av. $1

LOT 14, Block 5; Lot 29, Block 6, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Whitehall Realty Co. to Wolf Nabutovsky, 623 East 178th St, (confirmation deed,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 14, Block 5, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Wolf Nabutovsky to

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private residence, St. Nicholas Place, 20-foot frontage; American basement; 11 rooms; all light; extension; $13,000; mortgage $8,000, 5 per cent.; private residence street; easy terms. Apply Moore, Schutte & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

4,528 CONEY ISLAND AV.—Two-story and attic frame house; lot 50x120; modern; furnace heat, electric light; beautifully decorated; 10 rooms and bath; new plumbing; thoroughly up to date; near Coney Island, on car line; can keep chickens; worth $6,500; must be sold at once; price $5,500; reasonable terms. Address H. M. EPPES, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

CRAFTSMAN homes on rent-like terms. For beautiful booklet write to owner
OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Bklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

AT QUEENS-COURT.

Two exceptional suburban homes, new; price $6,800 and $6,200; 28 minutes from Manhattan; shade trees, tennis courts; every improvement; restricted; easy terms.
QUEENS-COURT,
200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3877 Cort.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.—Centrally located; 120-foot plot or will divide; no reasonable terms refused. P 331 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

House, nine rooms, furnished, facing beach, Eltingville; barn, wagon shed, horse and carriage; 12 lots; chicken house and chickens; $2,000 cash; balance, $4,000, mortgage. Haynes, 383 Hudson St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach, golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Soundbeach and Stamford. Rent, C 59 Times.

Briarcliff.—100 acres beautiful, high land, in first-class locality; farmhouse and usual outbuildings; absolute sacrifice. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

Model homes for sale, $4,500 up. Oliver Hubbard Co., 10 S. 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle Bargain.—Attractive cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat. C. B. Allen, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN, $6,500; VERY EASY TERMS; Beautiful Country Home near the water; very large shaded grounds, 150 feet frontage; fine trees; elevation 870 feet; ten rooms, unusually large living room, open fireplaces, two baths, butler's pantry; huge veranda, open terrace; electricity; steam heat; all city conveniences; superb views; fishing, sailing; 44 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; near station, lake, schools, country club, tennis courts; unparalleled country advantages; highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of N. Y. City. Address A. D. BROWN, P. O. Box 350, N. Y. C.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. W. J. Hulderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Good general farm, 100 acres, near fine town; orchard, spring, stream of water; seven-room house; 3 henneries, barn, cow barn, silo, 100 poultry, 2 horses, wagons, machinery; half of crops; price only $2,900. Address Harry Christine, Plainfield, N. J.

Fascinating Summer retreat in the cedars, overlooking Pequanock River; elevation 427 feet; 30 minutes Lackawanna; charming bungalow with large porch 52 feet long; $495; large plot, $150, $10 down. Address Nature Lover, 79 Times Downtown.

$4,300.—New cottage on a hill, Westfield, N. J.; $20 per month will buy it. Send for particulars. Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, New York.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location 8 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Farm Bargain; executor's sale, 61 acres, overlooking ocean, Atlantic Highlands; $10,000; mortgage $7,000, at 5 per cent. Morehouse & Ford, Red Bank, N. J.

Cottages for sale on very easy terms at beautiful Fanwood, N. J. Send for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Well located large building plots near depot, Fanwood, N. J.; easy payments. Send for booklet. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At Huntington, L. I.—Special for July, several large plots suitable for camping or small bungalows; price, $200; $10 down and $3 monthly; these plots are bargains, so act quickly and secure one or more and save your vacation expenses; nothing better on Long Island for enjoying all country pleasures and water sports; near trolley; few minutes from station; we arrange for portable bungalows if required. Vacational Department, Box 135 Times.

Owing to house being vacant, party owning good little farm, with five-room house, will sell at a big sacrifice to quick buyer; one hour out; in fast growing town, and near station; this is a rare opportunity for someone; full price $1,800; on terms; $125 cash, balance $15 a month; write or call for description. Dayton, Box 143, Times.

Half-acre plot or larger, restricted, 29 minutes out, adjoining Great Neck; gas, water, electric light; $1,250 to $2,000. Malia, Bayside, L. I.

Plot 80x120; gas, electricity, water, etc.; half hour out, North Shore; $800; terms. Opportunity, 101 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

If you wish to purchase country property, a stock, dairy, poultry, or fruit farm at a reasonable price call at our office and permit us to show you the list of desirable farms that we have for sale in Orange, Ulster, and Dutchess Counties; catalogues mailed free. Birdsall's Farm Agency, 51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 1958.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Island, on the Maine coast, north of Monhegan Island; 100 acres, house, fertile fields, extensive forest, pirates' cave, bold rocky coast, fine harbor; price, $15,000. Estates, 58th and Whitby Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CHOICE Litchfield County farm, 100 acres good land, free from stone, new 9-room house, with all improvements, including gas, hot-water heat, bath, cemented cellar, wide verandas, porte cochere, &c.; good barns also; this is an extra nice place, with splendid water and other facilities; $6,000. Address Owner, Box 148, Torrington, Conn.

FOR SALE.—140 acres; magnificent view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; worth investigating. Write for information. Pease Realty Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Dealers in country property.

Seventy-acre farm, Litchfield, Hills; good location, good buildings; $5,000. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Farms.

FARM, 150 acres, smooth; house, 12 rooms, three fireplaces; three barns; orchard; one-third wood and timber; near lake and trout brook; stock, crops, and implements included; price, $7,700. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Clear improved lots in one of the best Jersey suburbs, for improved New York or Brooklyn. Send full description. Owner, Box H 847 Times Downtown.

Cash and choice improved suburban plots, clear, for first-class income, up to $100,000. M. D., Box H 348 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Buyer with ready cash wants corner plot with frontage of at least 50' 0" in section between Aqueduct Av. and Concourse and south of 200th St. Give lowest price in your first letter. Builder, M 158 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

7 and 8 room brick houses; large porch; beautiful street; near station; only $25 to $35. Singer, 248 Kings Highway. Phone 638 Bath Beach.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Mortgage loans wanted on improved property in Montreal; first mortgages yield 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. Address E. W. Jacobs & Co., 524 Power Building, Craig St., Montreal, Canada.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS,
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

116th St., 430 West.—Delightfully cool, attractively furnished large two-room apartment near Columbia University, to sublet from July 25 for three weeks or longer; high-class elevator apartment house; reasonable; highest references given and required. Miller.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 8 and 11 rooms, three baths; also unfurnished; low Summer rates. STEWART. See Supt.

Six-room elevator apartment; magnificent view Hudson; ideal Summer quarters; cool; furnished, $60 monthly. Drake, Phone 7459 Madison Square.

Sublet—Cool apartment, two rooms and bath, west side local in 70's; subway express station. Address Miss Flash, 140 Tyson St., New Brighton, Staten Island.

52 WEST 39TH STREET.
Large second floor, 2 rooms and bath; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension.

A.—A.—A.—Alliance Hotel, 258 West 44th St.; furnished rooms; suite; with or without board; Summer rates; board optional.

Reasonable, 4 rooms, bath, all improvements; "L," Subway. 114 West 104th.

East Side.

Astounding rates; two beautiful rooms and bath, $9 to $12 weekly; every inducement; southern exposure; full hotel service. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Kitchenette, east, south, and north exposure; unusually cool; fine locality; between Ritz and Biltmore; Summer prices. See Monday, 27 East 45th St.

5th Av., $25; splendid rooms and location; suitable doctor; toilet, bath; references.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

WINTER HOME ON THE OCEAN.
Before renewing lease on your apartment visit Neponset; inspect their all-year homes, ready for occupancy, from $5,750 up; small amount cash, balance like rent; complete to smallest detail; all-year club; 40 minutes out on electric trains. "Like living uptown." Neponset Realty Co., 1T. West 34th St., New York.

To Rent.—Seven rooms and bath; hall service, elevator, electricity; suitable physician. 155 East 72d. Phone Lenox 4810.

139th St., 607 West.—Four, five, and six rooms and bath; all large and light; very attractive; all improvements; $30-$55.

121st St. and 7th Av., 2,027.—Seven large light rooms, bath; third floor. Gasteyer's bell.

47th, 16 West.—Attractive kitchenette apartment, 2 rooms; hot water; conveniences; $40.

103d, 112 West.—High-class 4 rooms; electricity; telephone, Subway, "L," $32, $50.

Columbus Av., 973.—Four large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $18.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

Old Broadway, 85.—Four large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; $16.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

East Side.

Physician's office to let; two large, light rooms. 701 Madison Av., corner 63d St., Hotel Leonori.

124th St., 314 East.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; heat &c.; newly decorated; $26.

Madison Av., 1,787 (Near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat, and hot water; $31.

Madison Av., 1,765.—6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, and hot water; $21.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house; modern; possession October; $50.

Bronx.

Anthony Av., 1,911.—6 large, light rooms and bath; all outside; very desirable; all improvements; $38.

Tremont Av., 263 East.—6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; very desirable; $33.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To Let.—Large corner store, size 50x100, northeast corner Broome and Mott Streets. Rent reasonable; alterations to suit. For full particulars address Store, P. O. Box 1,589.

Broadway, 537 and 539; top loft; all light; sprinkler system; live steam; passenger and freight elevator. Possession. Eseff Realty, 122 East 25th.

Desk room and space in builder's office; complete service included; very reasonable rental. N. Whitelaw & Co., 105 Lexington Av., city.

Offices.—Light, clean, newly renovated; $15 up. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—For August and first week of September, dwelling on ocean front and Shrewsbury River, at Seabright, N. J., now occupied by owner; eight bedrooms, three baths, living room, library, dining room, kitchen, laundry, piazzas; fully furnished; cool, dry; no mosquitoes. Apply Charles A. Boston, Seabright, N. J., and 24 Broad St., New York City.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.
WILL RENT FOR SIX WEEKS FROM AUG. 1 SMALL HOUSE; TWO BATHS; FULLY FURNISHED; NEAR STATION. M 59 TIMES.

Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, bath; delightful location near Watch Hill; private wharf, bathing beach, garage, exactly as represented. E. A. Pond, Lord's Point, Stonington, Conn.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOLS AGENCY, T. 43 Park Row, N. Y. Financed by best schools in U. S. All classes. Call or write. Information, consultation, catalogues free. Tel. 3963 Cort.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, near 70th.—Large and small rooms; electricity; phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 193.—Large and small single rooms, with board; transients accommodated; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; board optional.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; ref.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; telephone; table guests; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; TWO-ROOM SUITE; PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER; ELECTRICITY.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; ref.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms, excellent board; transient, table guests; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

50TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Excellent modern accommodations; Southern cuisine; Summer rates; references.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; newly decorated; refined; homelike; ref.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, private bath, and others; telephone; extremely moderate.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; large and small rooms; table board.

82D ST., 174 WEST.—The Little House; homelike, ideal Summer location; Summer rates.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; cool, quiet; permanent; transients; table excellent.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; board optional; references.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references; table guests.

93D ST., 139 WEST.—Delightful double and single rooms; first-class accommodations; rates moderate.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all comforts; excellent home cooking; telephone; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD ING. SMITH.

103D SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite; excellent table.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Large Southern room overlooking Riverside Drive, near Broadway Subway.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Large, cool room, elevator apartment; private family; exceptional meals. Peters.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, refined house; home cooking; reference; table guests.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Lady having beautiful home can accommodate a few paying guests for the Summer; meals; all modern improvements. 4914 Audubon.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; rooms, with, without private baths; electricity.

156TH ST., 540 WEST.—All outside rooms; running water; home cooking; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (near 137th St. Subway.)—Room and board; home cooking. Apartment 34.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Magnificent location; overlooking bay; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

THE WOODBURT, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

THE WORTHY, (220 East 18th St.)—Attractions of country; 25 minutes to New York, 20 to beaches; modern detached house; large lawn; tennis, garage; large and small rooms; excellent board; rates reasonable. Phone Flatbush 2120 W.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

EUREKA HOUSE—S. TALLEY, PROP. CEDAR AVENUE—FAR ROCKAWAY.
Perfect home; spacious grounds; table best; boating, fishing. Refined people only. Moderate terms.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE, Far Rockaway; beautiful large and single rooms; overlooking ocean; superior board. Phone 1672 Far Rockaway.

BAYSHORE, L. I.
Select boarding; rates $15 to $20 per week. Mrs. B. NOHOWEL.

Rockaway Park, 46 113th Av.—Desirable room; balcony overlooking ocean; excellent board.

New York State.

Boarders wanted in Catskill Mts.; board reasonable; adults preferred. John W. Zeh, Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y., Hillsdale Farm.

Pleasant View House, Dover Plains, Dutchess County.—100 acres; excellent board; modern; $8-$9. Ahrens, 32 Union Square, N. Y.

New Jersey.

MOUNTAIN LAKES.
49 Boulevard; select boarding; city conveniences; specialty week'ends. 'Phone 6130 Columbus.

Large, airy room; good food, in private family. Mrs. Bault, Caldwell, N. J.

Connecticut.

THE GUNNERY INN,
WASHINGTON, CONN.
Pure air and water. Beautiful walks and drives. Good table. A good place for week-end or permanent board. Golf, tennis. Booklet. GEO. T. SANGER, Mgr.

In beautiful Rosemary Cottage, few select guests desiring rest, appreciating comfort, can be accommodated; cuisine Parisienne. Fairfield, Conn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable well-furnished rooms; en suite on single.

19TH, 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

25TH, 229 EAST.—Four basement rooms, complete housekeeping, suitable for large family; $6.

28TH, 42 EAST.—Outside rooms, with or without board; Summer rates.

36TH, 144 EAST.—Large light rooms, closets, running water, bathroom; convenient; private house.

38TH, 12 EAST.—Elegant rooms and suites; electricity; elevator.

40TH, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; kitchenettes, telephone; $5, $7, $9, $10; transients.

45TH, 19 EAST. — Comfortable, connecting, large and small; with baths; $4-$10.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Well furnished two or three connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates; telephone.

50TH ST., 216 EAST.—Elegant, clean, light front parlor; suitable for 2 men; private house; conveniences; Summer rates.

57TH, 23-25 EAST.—Handsomely furnished double, single suites; electric light; kitchenette; telephone; $3, $4, $7, $8, $10.

68TH ST., 233 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; meals optional; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Extra large room; connecting rooms; select surroundings; phone; reference.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; Summer rates. Phone 6327 Chelsea.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; room and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

43D ST., 113 WEST.—Neatly furnished, airy, large and small rooms; phone.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine front room; shower bath; electricity; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private bath; board optional. 4539 Bryant.

49TH, 121 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED; ALSO DOCTOR'S OFFICE. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5555.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; refined surroundings; every convenience.

52D, 55 WEST.—Medium sized room; hot and cold running water; connecting bath; electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Nicely furnished small; hot, cold running water; gentlemen; references.

52D ST., 248 WEST (near Broadway).—Beautiful large and single rooms; every convenience.

52D, 238 WEST.—Single, double airy rooms; running water; bath; $3 and $6. Walter.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms; suite; private baths; electricity; references.

55TH ST., 101 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Outside rooms in newly furnished, freshly renovated apartment; running water; gentlemen; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; refined surroundings; all conveniences; $4-$5. Tappan.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, clean rooms; all conveniences; telephone; private family.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Cool room, near bath; half rates until September; telephone.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant suites, single and double rooms; kitchenettes; telephone; $4, $7, $9, $10; transients.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Large and medium-sized cool, attractively furnished rooms; private house; Summer rates; references.

68TH, 25 WEST.—Well-appointed luxurious homes; every improvement; Summer rates.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Two hall rooms, running hot and cold water.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, running water, Summer rates.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; BOARD OPTIONAL.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished room; private family.

71ST ST., 282 WEST (corner West End).—Beautiful, cool rooms; running water, private baths; electricity; Summer rates.

72D to 160TH, BROADWAY TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Elegantly furnished rooms and suites in private modern apartments; $4 up. For full details call Howard, Suite 708, 1,482 Broadway, near 42d St.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; select house; "L" express.

73D, 159 WEST.—New and attractively furnished room; running water; one flight; private bath; telephone; references.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms; single, en suite; private bath optional; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; reasonable; references.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small room adjoining; continuous hot water; electricity; reference.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; electric light, telephone.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Inspection invited, newly furnished renovated house; sanitary; large, small rooms; private baths; extremely low rates.

78TH, 203 WEST.—Front sitting room and bedroom; running water; exceptional cleanliness; $9.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; shower baths; telephone; refined home; ref.

78TH ST., 214 WEST.
Cool rooms, all with private baths.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; light housekeeping; $5-$10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful rooms; private bath; twin beds; Subway; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity; also single rooms.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath, electricity, piano; Summer rates.

82D ST.—Outside room; private bath; high-class apartment; breakfast optional, convenient locality; gentlemen. M 53 Times.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; twin beds, baths adjoining; very reasonable.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; near Central Park; large, small rooms; Summer rates.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, well-furnished light room; bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Summer rates; spacious second-floor rooms; private baths.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool rooms, overlooking park; quiet, homelike; special Summer rates.

84TH, 57 WEST.—Newly decorated, cool rooms, private baths; phone; reasonable; references.

84TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large, medium-sized rooms adjoining bath; select neighborhood; breakfast; telephone.

84TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, desirable apt.; references; moderate. Ochs.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private bath; smaller room; reference.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Block Subway; cool, outside rooms; special rates Summer; transients.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; bath; references; gentlemen; private house.

88TH, 265 WEST.—Large, comfortable, cool rooms; running water; excellent neighborhood; private; telephone.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large and small, well-set rooms; reasonable; convenient.

95D, 35 WEST.—Desirable cool, large, small front rooms; phone; $2.50-$4.50.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.—Large, cool outside rooms; shower bath; every convenience; high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. L.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive room; large closets; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single, double; elevator; piano; breakfast, dinner. Henderson.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Attractive, well cared for rooms; telephone, elevator, shower; with kitchen; south and west exposure.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Large and small outside rooms; elevator; near Columbia University; reasonable rent. Inquire Apartment 21.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice single, double rooms, $3 up; teachers accommodated. Sherman.

123D, 449 WEST.—Light pleasant rooms, high class, elevator, kitchen privileges. Benjamin.

124TH, 538 WEST.—Front rooms, telephone, electricity, kitchen privileges if desired. Kertz.

156TH, 538 WEST.—Large front room, private house; running water, bath, telephone, electricity.

156TH, 550 WEST.—Large, small; conveniences; Subway, elevated; private; outside bell.

179TH, 612 WEST.—Large front room, baths, adjoining, near Subway; private family; reference.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $8.50 weekly each.

BANK ST., 27.—Nicely furnished single and double room; southern exposure; all conveniences; phone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (opposite Claremont.)—Choice of two rooms; running water; private family; $5; board optional. 2916 Riverside.

OUTSIDE ROOM for gentlemen; high-class apartment; private bath; breakfast optional; convenient locality; telephone. Box S 21 Times.

Long Island.

Large front room for two to rent without board for season with private family; one block from ocean; exceptional opportunity; reasonable. Elchner, Ocean and Ammerman Avs., Arverne, L. I.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED, by two gentlemen, a furnished room and board with private family. Address M 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN wants one or two furnished rooms; shower bath; possibly breakfast. State terms. F 329 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—Capable young woman for cooking and laundress, country for Summer. Apply Tuesday before 11 A. M. Williams, 31 W. 12th St.

NURSE.—Practical nurse wanted to care for four small children; good home and reasonable remuneration to right person; country, one-half hour out. M 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Spanish and English. Call Room 335 17 Battery Place Tuesday, 3 P. M.

WOMAN wanted, well educated, over 25; moderate salary to start. Mr. Cloyes, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Special Summer session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 48th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man about 18 years of age, one who has good knowledge of bookkeeping and who has had had experience; must be accurate, conscientious, and honest worker; good opportunity for right young man, who is willing; furnish bond. Replies must state experience in full and salary desired. Address A. B., Box 114 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATORS.—Wanted first-class estimators in cut stone, masonry, concrete, millwork, marble, electrical, heating, ventilating and plumbing; only men with long experience and first-class references need apply; reply, giving salary desired and references; correspondence confidentially treated; give telephone connection if possible. X 247 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

DESIGNER wanted on ladies' and misses' coats; experienced only. Apply Ehrlich Bros., 48 East 10th St.

FARMER AND WIFE, no children, care of stock and vegetables; Swiss or Danish preferred. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., F. B. Colver, 25 Broad St.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A large New York cotton goods house, showing a beautiful line of white goods for the manufacturing trade, wishes an experienced representative, on a commission basis, for New York City. Address M 158 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.

For Eastern, Southern and Western territory, to handle line of ladies' laundered flare collars which will be in demand this Fall and next Spring. Can be handled as a side line by men selling soft neckwear lines. Strictly commission basis. Address C. W. Ferguson Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Young man as specialty salesman for New York City territory; must be well educated, present a good appearance, and be willing to work hard; the position would be steady, and offers an attractive future with a well-established manufacturing corporation; small salary and liberal commission will be paid; men without selling experience will be considered; no attention will be paid to letters that do not state applicant's experience and qualifications fully. Address K 203 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A large corporation desires to employ three high-grade salesmen to sell to automobile owners, supply dealers, and garages a new electric dirigible searchlight on a sales agency basis; all owners whose cars are equipped with electric lighting systems are prospects; state experience and give references. Address Electric, Box M 155 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION, Dept. 1,001 C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN WANTED, with large following for the city and Philadelphia, (resident man,) by one of the largest ruffling concerns; commission basis; excellent opportunity for right man. S 63 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced petticoat man for a strong line of popular-priced flannelette petticoats, gowns, and sateen petticoats; commission basis; city and vicinity. X 251 Times Annex.

SALESMAN in any territory for side line, crepe de chine underwear; only men controlling big trade; commission. S 64 Times.

SOLICITORS.—First-class business getters; absolutely reliable; a man familiar with automobile business, garages, chauffeurs, to solicit contract work for repainting, painting, upholstering, and general auto overhauling; an unsurpassable, permanent position for the right person; answer in handwriting only, stating experience, references, &c.; salary or commission. Korea Contracting Co., office 2,875 Broadway.

SOLICITOR.—Wanted by a prominent insurance brokerage firm, an energetic man for soliciting fire insurance; commission. Address in detail, H 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, German; perfect in German correspondence and general office work. Write G. O., 104 East 14th St.

STOCK CLERK.—Experienced in ribbons. Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

TIMEKEEPER.—Wanted, factory timekeeper, automobile experience preferred. Chevrolet Motor Co., 57th St. & 11th Av.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

AGENTS.—Two high-grade agents to sell a new type electric vacuum cleaner in Greater New York; the cleaner is to be sold in combination with three other electric household appliances. Apply Room 301, 105 West 40th St.

AGENT wanted to take up the selling of European novelties and patent rights in U. S. A. and Canada on commission basis. Refer to M 152 Times.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter, seeks position as secretary or office manager. M 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, TYPIST.—Knowledge of shorthand; 17; conscientious, hard worker; willing to start for $6. A. S., 117 East Houston St. Tel. 8276 Orchard.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; trial balances; modern methods; controlling accounts; $15-$18. F. C., 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 20; experienced; competent; excellent references; accurate. M. Dantzig, 1,787 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; six years' experience; assist stenography; $14. H 372 Times Downtown.

COOK wants position; experienced; good manager; excellent references; wages $35. Mrs. Wilson, care Cox, 241 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Summer customer; latest styles; alterations $2.50 daily. Write 561 West 144th.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; experienced; good references; day, $2. 261 W. 134th. Apt. 2d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' practical business experience; competent, reliable; excellent references; will substitute; $18. H 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reference for business ability, willingness, refinement, stenographic and grammatical efficiency; will substitute. H 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Employer desires to place his efficient young lady in good position at once. Room 304, 1,123 Broadway. 9870 Farragut.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; age 17; high school graduate; beginner; reasonable salary. Miss Wald, 501 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 6 years' experience; former employers state, "Excellent stenographer, possessing initiative, common sense." S. J., Box 430 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, business school graduate, is anxious to be well placed. Rose Oelbaum, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, EFFICIENT AND CAPABLE, NOW EMPLOYED; GENERAL OFFICE WORK. H. G., 142 WEST 117TH.

STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy, miscellaneous dictation; charge correspondence; hard worker; $10-$12. T. R. 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; neat, bright girl; beginner; American; intelligent; $6. K 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' experience; assist filing, billing, switchboard; references. H 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent beginner; transcribes neatly, accurately; good references; $6. M 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; understands office details; accurate; references; $8. M 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School graduate; two years' experience; good figurer; $10. H 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, willing, hard worker; refined; American; $8. H 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Sensible, natty; good grammarian, speller; accurate transcriber; $8-$10. H. D. 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; six months' experience; familiar office

WHITMAN 'LETTER' SAID TO BE UNSIGNED

Progressives Think They Have Campaign Material Against Candidate.

DUELL SILENT ALL DAY

Four Hundred-Word Repudiation of Barnes Said to be in Safe at National Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 13.—Stories published in New York this morning to the effect that District Attorney Charles S. Whitman had written a letter to the Whitman Non-Partisan League, in which he repudiated William Barnes, Jr., the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, as an objectionable boss, were received with great interest today at Oyster Bay. Col. Roosevelt commented that he couldn't imagine how such a report got out. He seemed to enjoy the situation.

There is a very strong feeling, which amounts almost to a certainty among those who are watching the situation here, that despite Mr. Whitman's denial a copy of a letter which purports to be of the Whitman authorship, and in which Mr. Barnes is roundly scored, will be made public within a few days by the Progressives. This letter is about 400 words long, and is written in the first person. It is the one, it is understood, which, the New York reports have it, was submitted to Col. Roosevelt when his support was sought for Mr. Whitman. This letter, it is said, is being kept safely under lock and key in the safe at the national headquarters of the Progressive Party, in the Forty-second Street Building.

The fact that Charles H. Duell, Jr., organizer of the Whitman Non-Partisan League, who, it is known, on several occasions sought the support of Col. Roosevelt for Mr. Whitman, kept silence today is creating much interest, in view of the latest development in the Gubernatorial campaign. If, as now seems probable, the letter is made public, there is a strong feeling that Mr. Whitman may repudiate Mr. Duell as well as the alleged Whitman letter. Mr. Whitman has said flatly that he never wrote a letter to the league or to Mr. Duell about Barnes. The letter under discussion, it is understood, is addressed to the Executive Committee of the Whitman Non-Partisan League.

One version of the origin of the alleged Whitman letter is this:

Two weeks ago Mr. Duell was at Newport, where Mr. Whitman has his Summer home, for the week-end. There the question of obtaining the Progressive indorsement for Mr. Whitman was discussed, as well as the matter of holding Col. Roosevelt in check in connection with the bitter attack which it was then understood that Col. Roosevelt would make upon the District Attorney if he was the Republican nominee in the State campaign. Duell has been a tireless worker to bring about an agreement between Whitman and Roosevelt, and it is understood that he broached the question of a statement from Mr. Whitman in the form of a letter to the league, which could be brought to Col. Roosevelt's attention and perhaps throw oil on the troubled waters. The story has it that the letter was then prepared, but does not go so far as to state that the signature of Mr. Whitman was attached. This version, however, is not confirmed by Col. Roosevelt.

The copy of the alleged Whitman letter at Progressive headquarters does not bear Mr. Whitman's signature, although it contains his statement that he did not consult Barnes in making appointments as District Attorney and other statements which could scarcely be attributed to any other than Mr. Whitman. The attack upon Mr. Barnes in this copy is an unqualified rebuke for Barnes.

In view of all this, some sort of a statement from Mr. Duell is being awaited with interest. What several close observers of the situation want to know is Duell's reason for remaining silent when he has been brought into the controversy in such a prominent light. If, as Progressive sources assert, he acted as the agent who, it is asserted, consulted Roosevelt after a conference with Whitman, his version of how the alleged letter came to be framed, if it was framed at all, and whether it received the indorsement of Mr. Whitman before its submission to Col. Roosevelt, is looked upon as of the highest importance, in view of Mr. Whitman's unqualified denial.

There has been a report current today that Mr. Duell visited Mr. Whitman as late as Saturday at Newport to discuss the chances of holding Col. Roosevelt in restraint and obtaining Progressive support for the District Attorney.

The important point to Col. Roosevelt of the situation now created is considered great. Mr. Whitman, by his denial that he attacked Barnes, it is said, will give the Colonel an excellent opportunity to attack Whitman as a Barnes man. It is just the position in which Col. Roosevelt wanted to place Mr. Whitman and there is a strong belief that the District Attorney's denial of the report that he had written a letter repudiating Barnes will be used as campaign material in an anti-boss fight in the State. Even if Whitman repudiates Duell, should a letter purporting to be written by the District Attorney be produced, the Progressives feel that what has occurred has helped them materially.

It is understood here today that Col. Roosevelt has made no direct repudiation of ex-State Senator Harvey D. Hinman, although developments have shown that there is apparently now not the slightest chance of Mr. Hinman receiving the Progressive indorsement for Governor.

PERKINS JOKES ABOUT IT.

Robinson Knows Nothing of Alleged Letter—Duell Keeps Mum.

If District Attorney Charles S. Whitman wrote a letter to Charles H. Duell, Jr., head of the Whitman Non-Partisan League, repudiating Willam Barnes, as was given out from Progressive sources on Sunday night, its existence remained a deep secret yesterday. It was said that the alleged document is safely tucked away in the big iron safe at Progressive headquarters, to be used for political purposes whenever Col. Roosevelt sees fit.

Chairman Barnes was out of the city yesterday and at State headquarters in Thirty-ninth Street his return is awaited with interest. It was said that he will be back to-day. The Progressive leaders in the city, including George W. Perkins and Theodore Douglas Robinson, flatly said they didn't know anything about such a letter, and didn't believe there was such a one in existence.

"I don't know anything about such a letter, and the story is a great surprise to me," said Mr. Perkins. "In justice to Mr. Whitman—and Mr. Barnes—I think that it should be stated that Mr. Barnes really has not murdered his mother-in-law."

"Just what were the charges Mr. Whitman made against Mr. Barnes?" Mr. Perkins was asked.

"All that Mr. Whitman has had to say about Mr. Barnes," said Mr. Perkins, "is confined to the public prints, so far as I know, and if you can find anything against Barnes in what he has said to the newspapers you will have to look sharp."

"The story is that the Progressives have an anti-Barnes statement written by Mr. Whitman locked up in their safe at the national headquarters," Mr. Perkins was told.

"If that is so, what you need is a safe blower," replied Mr. Perkins, with a laugh.

Mr. Perkins seemed to be entirely satisfied with the situation. When asked if he would comment further regarding it, his only reply was:

"It is very interesting."

Mr. Duell, the cause of all the commotion, remained carefully in the background.

Mr. Whitman was expected to arrive in the city last night, but it was learned that he would not get here until this morning.

ROOSEVELT FOR THE WOMEN.

Would Give Them Places in Constitutional Convention.

Theodore Roosevelt has written a letter to Miss Lillian D. Wald, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Women's Temporary Committee which is fighting to have women represented in the Constitutional Convention to be held in this State next year. He said he was strongly in favor of the plan. The Colonel said he hoped the Progressive Party would insist upon the election of women delegates.

"It seems to me," wrote Mr. Roosevelt, "that any discussion as to whether women are eligible to hold public office in this State is really academic, in view of the fact that, thanks to the change in the will of the people, many women do at the present moment hold public office in this State.

"For example, the State, through its Supreme Court, has decided, in effect, that women can be Notary Publics, although the position of Notary Public is a constitutional and not merely a ministerial office. Now, the making or revising of a Constitution is a fundamental act on the part of the State, and there can, in my judgment, be no limitation to the eligibility of any preson to represent the people in such convention except those which the people themselves have inserted in the existing Constitution under which the convention is called.

"There are at present at least fifty women serving on the boards of State asylums, hospitals, reformatories, industrial schools, and special schools for the blind and crippled. There are two women on the State Commission for the Blind, and two on the Widowed Mothers' Pension Commission. In our private charitable work, women stand ahead of men in the importance of the functions they perform.

"There are 800,000 women wage earners in New York City alone, and this fact is recognized by the Bureau of Factory Inspection under which sixteen women are inspectors. The majority of teachers in our public schools are women. Surely there can be no more important work than this of educating the next generation.

"Women are very heavy investors. It has recently been shown that in 252 railways and industrial corporations which were invested in there were 310,000 women shareholders.

"A mere consideration of the above facts is enough to show that in the first place women are now serving as public officials and in the next place that they have vital interests which must be considered as in some degree apart from the interests of men.

"It is to my mind rank injustice to fail to have women represented in the Constitutional Convention. Moreover, many of the women can give information and assistance such as few men can give in matters in which men themselves are primarily interested. I earnestly hope the Progressive Party will give a full representation of women on its Constitutional ticket."

WOMEN TO MEET COLONEL.

Progressive Workers to Give a Luncheon at Colony Club Tomorrow.

Theodore Roosevelt will be the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Colony Club tomorrow, where leading woman members of the Progressive Party over the State will assemble for a conference.

This is the first time that women of any party have ever assembled for formal conference with their national chief, and it is expected that there will be a demonstration of welcome to the returned explorer and promises of loyal support.

The conference is confined to women who either hold official position in the party or who are active workers. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention will be selected, and matters of interest to the women of the State will be discussed.

Among the women workers to be present are Miss Frances A. Kellor, Chief of the National Progressive Service; Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction, N. Y. City; Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Vice President State Progressive Service, and sister to Col. Roosevelt; Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Vice President State Progressive Service, and Miss Anne Rhodes, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Progressive Service, and representative on the State Progressive Committee from the First District.

Other district representatives who will be present are Mrs. Robert Elder, Second District; Mrs. Rudolph Muller, Third District; Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Fifth District; Miss Mabel Yeomans, Sixth District; Mrs. J. Ira Warner, Seventh District; Mrs. Frank Shuler, Eighth District, and Mrs. William Vananmee, Ninth District.

Mrs. William G. Brown will represent the Fifteenth Assembly District of New York, and Miss Mary E. Dreier an Assembly district in Brooklyn. Other workers who will attend the luncheon are Mrs. Frank Bliss, County Chairman Erie County Women; Mrs. A. J. Eno, County Chairman Queens County Women; Miss Bertha Rembaugh, County Chairman New York County Women; Mrs. Dexter T. Rumsey, Buffalo; Miss E. D. Spring, Miss A. M. Spring, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. Walter Weyl, Miss Cornelia E. Bryce, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Edward Dreier, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Grant La Farge, and Miss Florence Guernsey.

SUBWAY ENDANGERS 800 FINE ELM TREES

Eastern Parkway Line Designed to Come Within Four Feet of the Surface.

AID OF EXPERTS SOUGHT

Prof. Toumey of Yale Offers Suggestion by Which He Believes the Trees Can Be Saved.

Eight hundred fine grown elm trees are in danger of their lives through the construction of the Eastern Parkway subway. As a great swath has been cut through the trees in Union Square in Manhattan, which is never likely to be adequately repaired, so two rows of trees from Washington Avenue to Buffalo Avenue, a distance of about two miles, must be destroyed, unless some measures can be devised to look after them. The subway is designed to come within four feet of the surface of the Parkway and to approach within five feet of the trunks of the elms, and at the two stations will actually extend beyond the lines which the trees form.

Park Commissioner Ingersoll of Brooklyn has given a good deal of attention to this danger, and announced yesterday that he still had hopes that something might be done to save the trees. He has taken the matter up with the Public Service Commission, and has called into consultation tree experts of national reputation, including Henry Hicks of Westbury and Prof. J. W. Toumey of the Forest School of Yale University. From the latter he has received a report, which has been forwarded to the commission, and it is hoped that the third solution of the difficulty will be adopted.

Prof. Toumey describes the trees as in middle life and for the most part in fair condition, although their growth has been slow as a result of the lack of fertility of the soil and the absence of adequate moisture. A few show dead limbs at the top and are on the decline, but the professor believes that there is no reason why the trees should not remain in good condition for city trees for another half century.

The first plan he suggests would be the lowering of the subway to six feet from the surface and to construct it in such a way as not to disturb the soil within ten feet of the boles of the trees. This would not injure them in any way, the professor says, as all their roots are in the six feet of upper soil and none of importance spread for more than ten feet from the boles. Even where the stations stretch out beyond the rest of the subway, if the excavation were six feet below the surface, it would not hurt the trees, provided the surface soil were loosened, fertilized, and kept properly watered. If, however, the stations would cause the excavation to come nearer the surface than six feet, the professor declared it would be useless to try to save the trees and they had better come out at these spots at once.

In the same way he admits that if it is impossible to lower the subway it may be best for the Park Commissioner to make up his mind to their complete destruction. It would be a saving, the professor admits, as there would be no need for care in the excavating, and two lines of young trees could be planted as soon as the subway was complete, so that uniformity would be preserved. But he says it would entail a great loss to the city, and he believes that by the third solution he suggests the elms could be preserved.

By this method the subway would be kept at only four feet below the surface and the excavation would extend to approximately five feet from the boles of the trees. This would mean that they would lose from one-third to one-fifth of their root systems, and the soil around them would be exposed to an abnormal drying out. Without care this would inevitably mean the destruction of the entire rows, but Prof. Toumey believes that these adverse conditions may be counteracted.

First, he would see that the soil should not be disturbed within four or five feet of the boles of the trees, and that the curbing should be put in place with the least possible disturbance of soil of the side walls. If it is necessary to cut back within two or three feet of the trees, they might as well be cut down at once. Then he would thoroughly loosen and cultivate between the trees and at least for ten feet from the line of the trees toward the curb.

If this were done Prof. Toumey does not believe that there would be any necessity for losing a single tree, and he points out that a competent expert should be employed in a special charge of the trees during the construction of the subway with adequate help and apparatus, and that the cost of his services might properly be charged up to the cost of subway construction.

PROPERTY BACK TO MOTHER

"Bloomer Girl of Lodi" Held to Have Used Undue Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

LODI, N. J., July 13.—Mrs. Mary Sisco, formerly Mary Soper, who twenty-two years ago gained fame as "The Bloomer Girl of Lodi," when she wore bloomers in the streets, must return the Soper property, worth $25,000, deeded to her by her mother seventeen years ago.

Mrs. Soper, who is 93 years old, was living in the homestead which was also occupied by Mrs. Sisco when the deed was made. Six months ago Mrs. Soper got out of a second story window, went to the police station, and told Chief Davis that her daughter had locked her in. The police took her to the home of another daughter, Mrs. Alonzo Butterworth, in Garfield, where she has lived since.

Soon after she joined Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Soper applied to the Court of Chancery to have the deed set aside. Former Gov. Franklin Fort was appointed to take testimony and he has decided that undue influence was used by Mrs. Sisco.

NIAGARA FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Receivers for U. S. Light and Heating Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13.—Frederick R. Humpage, one of the Board of Managers of the United States Light and Heating Company, applied to Judge Hazel in Federal Court here today for the appointment of receivers for the company, which has a plant in Buffalo, but has its headquarters in Niagara Falls.

Mr. Humpage does not contend that the company is insolvent, but asserts that the Board of Directors is practicing fraud in the operation of the business that will result in its being insolvent within a limited time.

The company is capitalized at $16,000,000 and has assets valued at $3,000,000, according to Adolph Rebadow, who represented Mr. Humpage and the other creditors in their request for the receivership.

Among the Directors of the United States Light and Heating Company are: William Hawley, Walter S. Cromwell, Charles A. Starbuck, J. Allen Smith, Theodore P. Shonts, and John A. Sleicher.

Judge Hazel appointed A. Henry Ackermann, Guy M. Walker, and James O. Moore as receivers.

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We never carry over merchandise

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Phone and Mail Orders will receive special attention.

Trudy Warner Hatter to Mr. Goodrosser

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR

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E&W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 for 25 cts.

"THE RED-MAN"

A typical Summer Style not found in any other line but Troy's Best Product.

A good move—Coffee to POSTUM "There's a Reason"

NEW Brighton 2:15 AND 8:15. Laura Guerite, Winsor McCay, Harry Carroll & Laura Hamilton. 2 thrilling playlets, Ahearn's Cycling Comics, Morton & Austin, a mid-summer carnival of clowning, melody, dancing, animal intelligence and feats of skill.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL. EDDIE FOY & 7 Little Foys, Joan Sawyer, Adelaide & Hughes & Others.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. Clara Kimball Young in "MY OFFICIAL WIFE." "UNCLE BILL."

Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M., 10-50c. "THE LITTLE GRAY LADY." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt wk. "Man on the Box."

HAMMERSTEIN'S Roof Adm. & 50c & Daily Mat., 25 & 50c. HOUDINI, Joe Jackson, 6 Berlin Madcaps, Els & French, and 12 Other Big Acts.

CAVALIERI 2:30 & 8:30—25c and 50c. REPUBLIC THEATRE. MAMON LESCAUT.

LONGACRE Popular Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

EDEN MUSEE. Kinemacolor hourly. WORLD IN WAX. Extra Attractions. 55 West 23d St. CHAMBER OF HORRORS, CONCERTS.

Special Sale In Hart, Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits $17.50

ONE of the most important vacation sales held this season.

These Blue Serges are all made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, which means that their style and the quality of their tailoring cannot be surpassed.

Every one is warranted fast blue. Some of them are silk lined.

Regular Prices $20 to $35

A WONDERFUL opportunity this, one that you may not get again, for every one of these Suits was made specially to give the utmost value at its regular price.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

If you live in Brooklyn you will find our New Store, Broadway below Chambers St.—easy to reach by Bridge or Subway.

Special Sale Men's Furnishings

Reg. Trade Mark

Especially important to men preparing to go on a holiday—Sale lasts throughout the week.

Men's Neckwear—Four-in-hands, open end Scarfs and String Ties, now 38c each, $4.25 per dozen. Formerly 50c each. Plain Crepe Four-in-hands, regularly $1.00, special 75c each.

Men's Shirts—Soft Negligee, plaited and plain Negligee with laundered cuffs, special $1.35, $7.50 ½ dozen. Formerly $1.50 and $2.00. Silk mixed and all Silk Shirts at reduced prices.

Athletic Underwear—Knee Drawers, and Athletic Shirts made of Naincheck and Cross Bar fabrics, 38c per garment, $4.25 per dozen.

Ratine Bath Robes—Imported to sell at $12.00, special $7.50 each. Toweling, washable Crepes and cotton fabrics, $4.50 each.

Bathing Suits—2-piece garments in heather mixtures, black, blue and clerical grey, with combination stripes, special $2.75, $3.75 and $4.50.

Sweaters—I & R. Morley's Imported Coat Sweaters, $2.75, $3.75 and $5.00.

Kayser Silk Gloves—Grey, tan and white, regularly $1.00, now 75c per pair.

Half Hose—Shadow striped mercerized lisle. Regularly 75c, special 50c per pair, $5.75 doz.

Pajamas—Silk and wool and taffeta flannel, colored stripes and plain white. Regularly $6.50, special $3.75 per suit. These are especially suitable for camp use. Broken sizes in a small quantity of mercerized stripe pajamas. Regularly $2.50. Special $1.35 per suit.

James McCutcheon & Co. Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

Remnant Sale Coat & Trousers, $16

$16 Just what you need for an outing. A big variety of suitings to select from. Many originally sold for $30 to $50. Made to measure only. Suit $18. $16

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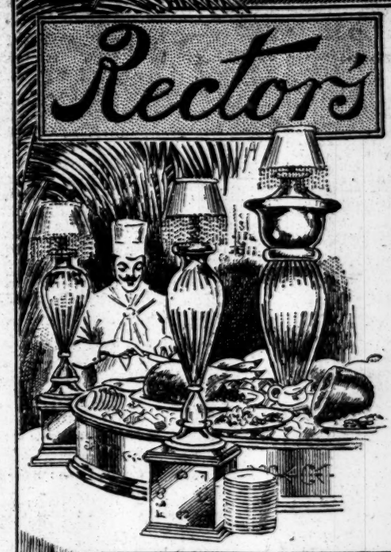

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A host of highest class vaudeville artists.

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HUDSON West 44th St. Pop. Mat. Tomorrow. Evs. 8:30. A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER. Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Sharp "SURPASSES HUMAN RELIEF."—Amy Leslie. Orchestra of 50 CABIRIA Chorus of 40

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